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Lyons Clear of 18 Counts; Defense-Labor Mediation; Soft Coal Parley to Open

The World's Day—March 18, 1941

New England: Lyons Freed of 18 Counts

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass. and Paul R. Mannos, on trial in Middlesex Superior Court, were given directed verdicts of acquittal on 18 out of 66 counts of soliciting and accepting bribes. [Page 9.]

Construction of elevated highways above the railroads serving Boston was proposed by Dr. Miller McClintock, Yale traffic expert. [Page 9.]

Boston lawyers asked an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner to allow them $21 an hour as legal fees in the New Haven Railroad reorganization. [Page 9.]

Vastly increased importance of the East Boston Airport requires it be taken over by the State, Crocker Snow, State Aviation Director, declared. [Page 9.]

The United States is not wholly immune from invasion, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill told the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. [Page 9.]

Washington: Board for Defense Labor Disputes

Secretary of Labor Perkins and Sidney Hillman disclosed that President Roosevelt would appoint a mediation board of 11 members to handle defense labor disputes.

Harry Bridges' appeal for a 30-day postponement of his deportation hearing was denied today by Judge Charles B. Sears, the special presiding inspector appointed by Attorney General Jackson to hear the case.

Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, said that only formal consent of British authorities was awaited for the release of two cargoes of United States wheat for shipment to Unoccupied France.

Bonds of $5,000 and $3,000 were set for Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn, German citizens accused of violating the Federal law which requires the registration of agents of foreign principals. They were indicted, along with Transocean, a German news service, by a Federal grand jury last week.

Stephen Early, White House press secretary, said the reaction to President Roosevelt's address March 15 calling for speed up of production and individual sacrifices in the British aid program "was the best he has ever gotten."

A supplemental appropriation of $1,533,000,000 for the Army and Navy, including about $13,000,000 for development of naval bases at Guam and Samoa, was approved by President Roosevelt.

The House passed a resolution calling for the commemoration Oct. 11 of the passing of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary hero at the siege of Savannah 162 years ago.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill giving the Maritime Commission emergency powers to negotiate contracts for construction and chartering of merchant vessels. An amendment limits all fees and bonuses to seven per cent of construction cost.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the nomination of Jerome N. Frank of the Securities Commission to be a judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The second circuit includes New York, Vermont and Connecticut.

National: Soft Coal Production Discussed

New York (AP)—The question of uninterrupted operation of the Nation's bituminous coal mines during negotiations for an operator-miner contract to replace the one expiring March 31 is to be considered today at a meeting of the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.).

New York (AP)—Fines totaling $29,000 were placed on five corporations and eight individuals accused of restraining trade in a national defense industry. The defendants, who pleaded no contest, were indicted on antitrust charges growing out of a special grand jury investigation of the bentonite industry. Bentonite is an inorganic earth used in making machine castings and ordnance.

Americas: Argentine Finance Minister in Office

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Argentina's new Finance Minister, Carlos Acevedo, took the oath of office. He replaces Federico Pinedo, who resigned in January.

Northeast Africa: Berbera Implications

Recapture of Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, by a British force landing from the sea, was stated today to have insured the reoccupation of all of British Somaliland.

Daring exploit of four men in a skiff who landed under cover of darkness and flashed the range to gunners on the British warships was announced to have been one of the main contributing factors to the success of the attack.

Approximately 800 Italians were stated to have been taken prisoner during the fighting still in progress around Cheren in Eritrea.

Far East: Japanese Planes Raid Chungking

Chungking, China (AP)—Japanese planes raided this Chinese capital for the first time in almost five months. Bombs fell in the western suburbs, but observers said they caused only slight damage.

In Europe: Belgrade Silent on Axis Demands

Close-guarded silence in Belgrade left the attitude of the Yugoslav Government in regard to the Axis proposals uncertain. Reports of the landing of 100,000 British troops in Greece are believed to be responsible for long delay in the Yugoslav reply to Berlin. [Page 5.]

Yugoslav hostility to Germany is stated to have become so pronounced that were the Government to yield to German demands a revolutionary coup d'état might be anticipated.

Russo-Turkish conversations carried on between Turkish Ambassador Haidar Aktay and Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Andrew Vishinsky March 15, disclosed today, were considered significant in determining Yugoslav policy.

Soviet Russia celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the Paris Commune and the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the international organization to aid political prisoners jointly with nation-wide mass meetings, lectures and exhibitions in factories and offices.

Air and Sea: Nazi Warships Cross Atlantic?

Adolf Hitler has sent "not only German U-boats but German battle cruisers" to hunt shipping on "the American side of the Atlantic," Prime Minister Churchill declared. [Page 1.]

Three German submarines were listed as sunk yesterday by Britain.

A long-range Nazi U-boat was heading across the Atlantic to prey on shipping off the American coast, Washington advices said.

Fog over England gave Britons a comparative lull from Nazi air attacks which during the past week have become intensified.

British bombers carried out what was described by the Government as "fairly heavy" attacks on Bremen and the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven.

At sea the British Admiralty acknowledged the loss of 25 Allied and British merchant vessels totaling 98,832 tons during the week ending March 9. [Page 5.]

Civilian casualties resulting from Nazi air raids on Liverpool March 12 and 13, and on Glasgow on March 13 and 14 were listed by the British at 1,000 fatalities and 1,300 persons injured.

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Bill to Boost Jobless Pay Gets Hearing

Labor group urges plan to raise benefits materially while employers register disapproval.

Raising of the weekly payment for unemployment insurance in Massachusetts brought out approval from labor and opposition from employers, when proposed today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

Disapproval was registered by the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, which administers the State insurance system.

The major bill, introduced by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, would increase the present minimum weekly benefit of $6 for total unemployment to $10, and the maximum benefit, now $15 a week, to $20. The Federation does not ask an extension in the number of weeks during which payments are made, the present limit being 20 weeks.

Not Adequate

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation, told the committee that the weekly payments now being made were inadequate to maintain the family of the average jobless and moneyless worker.

Mr. Taylor noted that opponents held that an increase in benefits might lead to depletion of the accumulated State fund for payment of insurance, now containing some $80,000,000. Employers have obtained a reduction in their payment, through a "merit rating" plan going into effect next year.

By this the taxes of a number of employers will be reduced from 2.7 per cent on their pay roll by degrees down to ½ of 1 per cent. This makes it obvious, Mr. Taylor continued, that any responsibility for jeopardizing the pool rests with employees. It does not follow, he added, because they so evaded their responsibility that the jobless worker must be satisfied with a weekly check of as low as $6.

Difficulties Told

Difficulties of workers hit by seasonal unemployment were given the committee by Kilby T. Marble, chairman of the legislative committee of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union at Amesbury. He related that the 1,200 to 1,300 members of his union had layoffs averaging from 4 to 6 weeks during the year, and found their unemployment benefits insufficient to keep up a home in an American manner.

A number of other labor men also endorsed the proposed increases.

On the other side, Joseph J. Leonard, General Counsel for the

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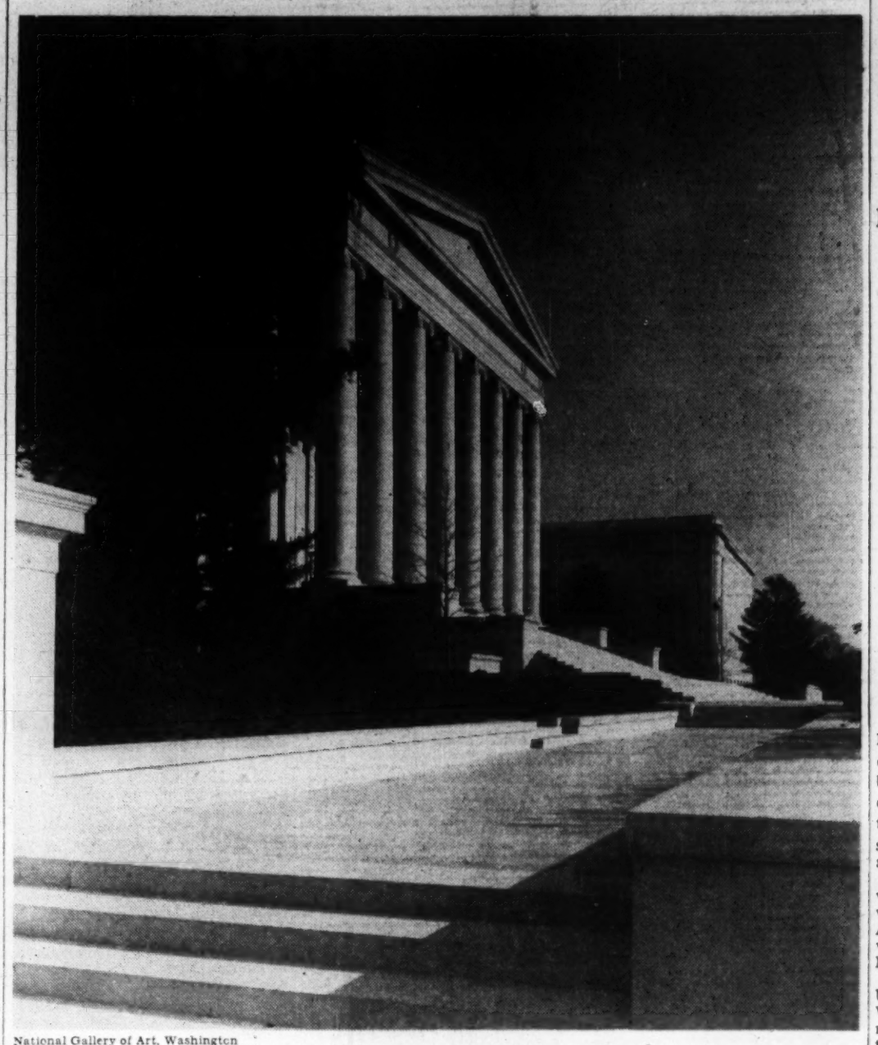
'—We Intend the Union Shall Go On'



National Gallery of Art, Washington

Main Entrance of National Gallery of Art

The Federal Government has opened to the public the beautiful art gallery in Washington donated by Andrew W. Mellon and dedicated by President Roosevelt. In his speech declaring the building was a symbol of freedom, Mr. Roosevelt quoted the words of Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the Capitol: "It is a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

President dedicates National Art Gallery: Page 7.

England's Battle Linked to U. S. Aid

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor

'Inside the War'
Thirteenth of a Series

LONDON, March 18—Back in Britain after an absence of several months, I think I have found in the changes that have taken place here since last autumn the answer to one of the main questions of the war:

"How long can England hold out?"

In one form or another this was the question put to me most frequently during my recent trip to the United States. It is clearly a vital question, not only for the British themselves but from the American viewpoint as well.

For if England goes, all resistance to the German Reich in Europe will, of course, at once collapse.

If England goes, America's hopes of being able to check Adolf Hitler merely by helping Britain, without having to go to war, go with it.

If England goes, the only European base from which a counter-offensive can be launched against Germany would disappear.

If England goes, democracy goes. For although America could and would unquestionably survive in a world dominated by a Nazi dictatorship, it is all but inconceivable that democracy could survive in an America obliged to fight for its life economically, if not militarily, against a totalitarian world.

"How long can England hold out," therefore, means also, "How long can America expect to continue its present democratic way of life and liberty?"

In the many changes that have occurred or become more apparent since I left London last fall, I believe the answer to this question can be found. It is this:

England can and will hold out indefinitely.

By indefinitely I do not mean merely a few weeks or a few months. I mean as long as necessary.

But by indefinitely, I do not mean unconditionally. I mean as long as necessary for America to produce the weapons and war supplies that Britain will need to defeat Nazi Germany, provided—and this is most important—that America realizes, in time, that it is worse than useless to produce these weapons and war supplies unless their safe and swift delivery to England can be assured.

Aid Produced and Delivered

American isolationist opponents of aid to Britain contend that it is useless and dangerous to send aid to England because by the time America could produce the needed planes, guns, and tanks in sufficient quantities, Britain would have already gone down, and what had been sent would simply be thrown away.

My conviction based on a careful study of the recent changes here is on the contrary that there is no danger of this provided only

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Intimate Message from Washington

The Law Is the Law, Ford Is Ford and the C. I. O. Is What It Is, and Public Opinion Is Expected to Be the Final Arbiter Among Them

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

A strike among Ford workers at Detroit at this time would be a national calamity. It is hard to think of anything, under the circumstances, more potentially destructive of national unity. Although the United Automobile Workers informed the Michigan Mediation Board as long ago as Feb. 26 of their intention of striking, and although the 30-day "cooling off" period required by State law expires shortly, there is hope that this can be averted. Much will depend on the state of public opinion. But if the matter is left to go by default in journalistic silence a violent struggle may burst on the Nation without proper factual preparation.

Mr. Roosevelt is fully aware of this situation ticking like a time bomb in Detroit. The NLRB has moved in and set March 24 to start hearings on a possible election in the Lincoln and River Rouge plants. These hearings may be protracted and a strike is not likely to occur during them. Mr. Roosevelt, furthermore, is setting up his 11-member super-mediation board to meet just such emergencies. From the public's standpoint Time magazine has done a valuable service in devoting its principal space in the current issue to the Ford situation. So important a matter warrants full factual information.

Henry Ford's romantic story is well known. He developed the modern motorcar, overthrew the crippling Selden engine patent, and more than any man now alive has changed the face of modern life. His pioneering was not confined to automobiles, for in 1914 he introduced the $5-a-day wage minimum which was as revolutionary as his redoubtable Model T.

Reaches Every Continent

The Ford Empire over which Mr. Ford is still supreme master, although his quiet, soft-spoken son Edsel is President, reaches into every continent. In 1937 the Empire, owned outright by Mr. and Mrs. Ford and Edsel, was valued at $624,-975,000.

Today the Ford Company is engaged in defense work. Although Mr. Ford initially rejected a British airplane motor contract, and although more recently he has lumped participants of the European war together and expressed the hope that each side would exhaust the other, the motor manufacturer has whole-heartedly utilized his River Rouge, Highland Park, and Lincoln Plants, employing 90,000 men, and other plants for defense work with $122,000,000 of defense contracts and has started vital research work on potentially revolutionary aviation and production techniques.

Mr. Ford's views on labor unions are simple. "Labor organizers," he has said, "are the worst things that ever struck the earth." Troubles with organizers have occurred. Four marchers were killed outside the Rouge Plant in 1932, and Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, high U. A. W. leaders, were badly beaten. Beatings and violence are charged and denied at other plants. Mr. Ford, whose firmness is proverbial and to whom money is no object, makes a formidable antagonist from any standpoint.

On the other side is the union. By use of the sit-down and more orthodox means, the U. A. W. offshoot of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has now organized most of the industry outside of Ford and including General Motors and Chrysler. The union charges that: (1) Ford pays average wages of only 90 cents an hour, while the whole industry averages 95 cents, and General Motors and Chrysler pay over $1 an hour; (2) Ford has no seniority system; (3) no machinery to adjust grievances; (4) engages in unjustified speed-ups, and (5) employs strong-arm methods to suppress unionism under Harry Bennett's Service Department.

Law Must Be Considered

On the Federal side, the Wagner Act, guaranteeing collective bargaining, is now the law. The NLRB charges Ford has violated the Act seven times. One of these cases has been fought to the Supreme Court, which refused to overturn the Circuit Court ruling when Ford appealed.

Behind these factual matters are equally important imponderables. For most people, Mr. Ford is a symbol of one thing or another. Most people regard "Henry" with affection and respect. To many he symbolizes rugged individualism pitted against New Deal encroachment; to some he represents an alternative to Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy; while to still others he represents a bulwark against menacing trade unions.

Mr. Ford is a different symbol to the C. I. O. and to some other unions. The depth of feeling exhibited against Mr. Ford at the C. I. O.'s recent Atlantic City convention sticks in the memory and seems to be fully reciprocated, against the union, by Mr. Ford.

There has been not a little journalistic reluctance to deal with the matter. Certainly it is not an issue where readers should lightly take sides. And yet the time approaches when the Nation may have to face the issue, and take sides.

Should the Nation, at this time of crisis, allow the two giants, like antediluvian dinosaurs, to thrash the matter out? If not, and if the battle is to be averted patriotically, and peaceably, it is urgent that an informed public opinion should crystallize.

Richard L. Strout

Public Opinion

In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened. . . . Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.

George Washington in his "Farewell Address"

"America: Slave or Free?" Thirteenth article: Page 3

U. S. Navy Set For Convoy Job; New Sub Menace

Nazi ships cross ocean to America, Churchill warns at luncheon for Winant.

Plans for guarding aid to Britain across sea lanes put in hands of President.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 18 (AP)—The British are continuing to unload supplies—antiaircraft guns, searchlights, and sound detectors—at several Greek ports, advices received here in a diplomatic message from Athens said tonight.

It was said in diplomatic quarters that Britain was mobilizing an army of 300,000 men in Greece.

Britain, according to this information, is concentrating now on defense of Greek mainland ports and on preparing communication lines and air fields against Nazi bomber attacks when the Balkan battle finally breaks out.

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today "not only German U-boats but German battle cruisers have crossed to the American side of the Atlantic and already have sunk some of our independently routed ships not sailing in convoy."

Mr. Churchill said the German war vessels had sunk ships as far west as the 42nd meridian, on the American side of the Atlantic, which is about 1,500 miles east of New York.

The Prime Minister, greeting United States Ambassador John G. Winant at a Pilgrims luncheon, announced "certain destruction" of three German submarines.

"Not since October, 1939, have I been cheered by such a triple event," he said.

Introducing the United States Ambassador to the luncheon audience, Mr. Churchill predicted that "the day will come when the British Empire and the United States will share together the solemn but splendid duties which are the crown of victory."

Mr. Winant declared "the American people have now girded themselves" to give Britain ships, planes, guns, munitions, and food "with the utmost speed in the greatest volume and with all the skill at their command."

Winant Makes Pledge

Speaking in public for the first time since his arrival in England, Mr. Winant told the British-American Society he would do "all within my power to carry out" the common policies of Britain and the United States.

"The great mass of common men the world over," the Ambassador declared, "is not deceived by Nazi talk of a new world order.

"They realize there is no order, or security, in tyranny. They want what the British people want. They want what the American people want.

"They want a friendly, civilized world of free peoples in which Christian virtues and moral values are not spurned, as decadent and outmoded—a world where honest work is recognized."

Mr. Churchill said: "We meet here today under the strong impression and the impact of the historic declaration on Saturday

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By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Complete, detailed, and technical plans for the use of the United States Navy to convoy aid to Britain are in the hands of President Roosevelt, it was reliably learned today.

They have been drafted by the Strategy Board of the Navy Department and while the President has not publicly disclosed his approval of the plans, it can be said that they would be prepared only at the initiative of the White House.

Alternative plans are before Mr. Roosevelt for his decision. They include both part-way and full-distance convoys. The first method would provide American naval protection for British ships two thirds across the Atlantic, or to the edge of American Western Hemisphere waters as defined by the United States Government. The second would escort the products of the "arsenal of democracy" directly to the northern ports of the British Isles.

Submarine Reported

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said he had been told by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, that the British had received reports a German submarine had been reported in North Atlantic waters.

In answer to questions, Mr. Welles said that in view of the considerable publicity given the question he would recite the facts.

Late on March 17, he related, the British Ambassador told him that the British Navy had informed the American Navy it had reports that a German submarine had reached waters somewhere off the North Atlantic coast.

Nazi Threat Misfires

It is evident that Adolf Hitler's threat to "torpedo" American aid to Britain as fast as it takes to the Atlantic and the latest news that Nazi submarines are ranging on the American side of the ocean, in their efforts to pile up their sinkings of British vessels, are having the opposite effect than that intended. These developments have increased the prospect of the employment of American convoys for they have brought into immediate focus the fact that shipping is the critical, urgent bottleneck in the aid-Britain program.

The central fact is that the United States does not intend to have the war supplies which it is now turning out in vaster quantities stymied either on the shore of the Atlantic for lack of British ships nor destroyed in mid-ocean by German bombers and submarines.

The powers conferred upon the President by the Lend-Lease Act will be used specifically to help Britain deal with the undersea menace which both American and British officials recognize is cap-

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Debate on Loan Fund Opens; Cannot Stint It, Hull Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The House began debate today on the unprecedented $7,000,000,000 war-aid appropriation bill which came to the body with the recommendation of the powerful Appropriations Committee that "no halfway measures can be countenanced at this critical stage" of world events.

While the amount involved is huge, the Committee reported, it must be accepted "or we become a faltering welcher" on pledges to help democracies fighting the Axis.

The determination to send a message to Adolf Hitler which will be unmistakable was evident in the vigorous House speeches and other events of the day. Keynote was the testimony of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, revealed by the same House Appropriations Committee, which reported the big bill.

"We cannot stint and must not falter," Mr. Hull testified in that portion of his secret testimony that was today published by the Committee. "Halfway measures will not suffice," he warned the Committee. Much of his testimony and that of other officials in the closed hearings on the bill was not published.

Informed on British Needs

The Committee said it had received detailed information of the British needs which formed the basis for the $7,000,000,000 request but that it left out this material from the published report not because of a desire to withhold information from the House but instead to "withhold from certain foreign Governments" and their diligent agents detailed information which they should not have."

The bill was reported to the House unanimously after several amendments were defeated in Committee, one to cut the total in half, one to cut it to $5,000,000,000, and one to raise it to $10,000,000,000.

The determination to throw the full resources of the richest and most powerful industrial nation on earth behind the democracies and to do it in such a manner as to make German, Italian, and Japanese leaders realize the full significance of the step, was evident everywhere as the House debate started.

Passage Is Assured

The House will vote by agreement tomorrow and its passage is assured. Speaker Sam Rayburn today forecast that all amendments would be defeated and that the bill would pass by a wide margin. He added at his press conference that it would be "good psychology" if passage came by an almost unanimous vote. Senate approval next week is similarly expected.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, asking House approval of the fund, said there will be only one result of America's "all-out" effort—"the ultimate downfall of the dictators."

"America," he said, "stands ready to dedicate its property—yes,

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Hull Urges Full Aid for Britain

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in testimony made public today, admonished the Nation to "go full out" in aiding countries resisting aggression so that "would-be conquerors" would not be in a position to deal with the United States "as they have been dealing with Europe and Asia."

Mr. Hull, urging a House Appropriations Committee to approve the $7,000,000,000 British aid appropriation, noted that in the last two months still more territory has been conquered and said:

"No people in history have had such opportunity to learn from the tragic example of others. We cannot stint and we must not falter."

Statements by Mr. Hull, and many others by defense chieftains, made last week at closed hearings were released for publication today as House debate began on the unprecedented peacetime fund.

Here is some of the other testimony given Congress:

1. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, asserted that the appropriation would have a "very disturbing" effect on Great Britain's opponents and would demonstrate to the western hemisphere "that we mean business."

2. The $7,000,000,000 fund will meet British needs as they are now known, in the opinion of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. A large portion of the money will be spent in the year beginning July 1; much of it immediately.

He said that 95 per cent of the supplies involved in the part of the program under War Department supervision could be used for purposes of the United States Army.

Because of the close co-operation between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Stimson said that this Nation has profited by standardization of weapons and "vital improvements" had been obtained in exchange for certain information.

"The majority of the items of appropriation requested in this bill are for the equipment of the forces of Great Britain in 1942," he told the committee.

3. Deliveries of war materials, up to the $1,300,000,000 maximum provided in the basic British aid bill, can be started "just as soon as the Administration sees fit," in the opinion of other War Department officials.

4. Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, said that plans called for purchase of cheese, dried eggs, milk, pork and canned goods under a proposed $1,350,000,000 appropriation for agricultural, industrial and other commodities.

5. Mr. Smith agreed with Representative George W. Johnson (D) of West Virginia, who said "we take a chance" that at the end of the war England might have received all the facilities and aid "without paying a dollar for them, or (being) obligated to pay a dollar for them."

Asked whether Britain's commitments in return for the aid would not have to be made "a matter of good faith," Mr. Smith said "there will be an agreement" about that, although the conditions might vary, possibly including exchange of raw materials, as well as outright cash.

Debate on Loan Fund Opens; Cannot Stint It, Hull Warns

Continued from Page 1

its life if need be—to preserve its institutions.

"Out of all the uncertainty a few things have developed into realism. One is that the people of America have come to the conclusion that there can be no peace for Europe, for Asia, for America, no security, not even any democratic way of life if the forces of aggression win in the present conflict."

"Transfusion" for Democracies

Chamber and galleries listened intently as Mr. Woodrum described the $7,000,000,000 fund as "a transfusion of new life to the belligerent democracies of the world."

He thanked minority members of the Appropriations Subcommittee for their support in presenting the aid bill to the House, particularly the ranikng Republican member, Representative John Taber of New York.

He observed that the time for partisan debate had passed and that the minority joined the majority in their belief.

Mr. Woodrum explained that the bill, together with the Lend-Lease Act under which the appropriation is sought, carries a flexible aid program ranging from $5,500,000,000 to $8,300,000,000 depending on whether or not the President decides to restore to the armed forces materials he is authorized to transfer from present stocks to the extent of $1,300,000,000.

A Message to Others

The primary reason for asking this huge sum of money for aid to Britain and its allies, Mr. Woodrum said, was psychological.

"To put $7,000,000,000 down on the barrel head in cash carries a message to certain people they can understand much better than any speeches you or I might make," he said.

"Aren't we in this war, almost to the shooting?" asked Representative George H. Bender, (R) Ohio.

"I don't think so," said Mr Woodrum. "I believe the action we are taking today will prevent a gun ever being fired on American soil." The House applauded.

Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania asked whether the program did not mean that if we "sent boats" to deliver defense materials, and they were sunk and Britain collapsed we would have to send armies to Europe and Asia.

"We are not sending boats," said Mr. Woodrum.

Mr. Taber said in reply to questions from the floor directed at Mr. Woodrum that the United States has a productive capacity of four times the amount of money now being spent on arms.

That estimate, he said was given to the appropriations Subcommittee by William S. Knudsen.

Strong Republican Support

Mr. Taber, as ranking Minority member of the Appropriations Committee, took the floor to give the bill strong Republican backing.

"The die has been cast," he said. "This country has decided upon furnishing material help to Great Britain in her struggle against Hitler.

"Regardless of what anyone's attitude might have been as to embarking upon a program of aid to Great Britain, to my mind there can be no question but what we have embarked upon that program and that we must furnish enough aid to Great Britain to permit Great Britain to win. Otherwise, we are in trouble. . . .

"Every single item that is contained in the bill that is pending here has been justified to the last detail. . . .

"We are placing the problem of aid to Great Britain in the lap of the President of the United States. So far Mr. Roosevelt has failed to co-operate with the defense program.

Criticism of Roosevelt

"With the passage of this bill, with the prompt passage of the previous deficiency bill relating to the Army and Navy, and with the passage of the four billion dollar bill which will come out here later in the week, Mr. Roosevelt is not going to be able to say that the responsibility is not his. So far, Mr. Roosevelt has failed:

"1. To put an end to labor racketeering which has delayed and hampered our defense program by months and months.

"2. To put an end to inter-union strikes which are delaying and hampering the defense program.

"3. To place the procurement and management of the production of defense requirements in the hands of one man with responsibility.

"4. To get rid of the National Labor Relations Board and put men upon it who represent the United States of America.

"5. He has continued to submit here unnecessary appropriations for the purpose of carrying on of civilian activities which sap our defense program and the labor required for it, which sap our financial structure and point the road to bankruptcy.

"6. He has failed to get rid of those in his cabinet who are not capable of handling their positions and who are a drag and a hindrance to the defense program."

Defense Plants Speeded

The rush of defense developments today also included an announcement by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson that arms production would be increased vastly by increasing the number of shifts working in defense factories. He was addressing the management and labor leaders in the metal trades industry, who are conferring on a program of in-the-plant-training of skilled defense workers.

More than three fourths of the workers in defense industries at the present time, he said, are employed in plants operating only one shift. Of the remaining 25 workers out of each 100, 19 are employed in plants operating 2 shifts, and 6 in plants operating 3 shifts. Shortage of skilled workers, he said, is serious. He said that industry must expand as soon as possible in its efforts to find more skilled men for extra shifts.

He called "conservative" estimates that the defense program would require about 4,000,000 more workers. Training of more workers is urgent to obtain full use of machines. Labor requirement estimates are out of date, he said, since the British need has been superimposed on the American demand. It makes the October estimate of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 defense jobs "conservative," he added.

The same desire to speed up production brought news from authoritative quarters today that high-ranking defense officials and British representatives are collaborating in a move to revamp and expand the armament program. A committee on plant facilities has been established in the War Department under Brig. Gen. H. K. Rutherford, chief of the industrial planning activities. The Committee will discuss location and nature of plants and priorities.

The War Department announced today that Ford Motor Company and the Fisher Body division of General Motors had agreed to construct $17,863,692 worth of new facilities for mass production of plane parts which will be put together in midwestern bomber assembly plants.

Woman Poisoner Sentenced

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (AP)—Mrs. Agnes Mandiuk, last of 25 defendants in Philadelphia's murder-for-insurance ring, was sentenced today to life imprisonment for the poisoning of her husband six years ago.

Travel

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Waiting for Food in Belgium

International

Line of Customers Before a Brussels Butcher Shop

A queue of householders and men waiting to receive their meager meat rations from a Brussels butcher shop. This picture, just received from Belgium, illustrates some of the hardships endured by residents of Nazi-occupied countries.

U. S. Rushes Plans to Feed Free France

VICHY, France, March 18 (AP)—United States Ambassador William D. Leahy was received today by Chief of State Pétain.

It was understood the interview was held at M. Pétain's request to discuss the question of obtaining food supplies from the United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Negotiations to permit two French ships to carry American wheat through the British blockade to Unoccupied France are rapidly nearing conclusion at the State Department here.

Possibility of feeding the people of Unoccupied France with American surpluses, not only as a humaintarian move, but as a means of strengthening their allegiance to the anti-Axis powers has been the subject of a series of conversations here between the State Department and the French and British Ambassadors.

The plan under consideration, as described by acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, is for France to buy American wheat from its $1,593,000,000 fund frozen in the United States and ship it on French cargo ships now in this country for distribution under careful supervision of the American Red Cross.

After a conference with Mr. Welles today, Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, said that the feeding plan now awaits only the final consent of Britain before it can be put into operation.

The one requisite insisted on by both the United States and Great Britain throughout the negotiations is that none of the food be used to feed Germans or people in German-occupied nations.

Must Not Go Elsewhere

"It is obvious that the American Government must assure itself that the final consumption of all food sent takes place within the area of Unoccupied France," Mr. Welles declared.

Present American relief to Unoccupied France is limited to shipments of milk, children's clothing and medical supplies being carried through the blockade by American Red Cross "mercy ships" with special permission from the British Government.

The second "mercy ship" headed for Unoccupied France sailed yesterday from Jersey City, N. J., carrying a $1,250,000 cargo, including 12,000,000 pounds of evaporated and powdered milk, 150,000 layettes of 32 pieces each and large amounts of vitamin tablets and drugs.

The second ship, the S. S. Exmouth, was preceded to Marseilles by the S. S. Cold Harbor, which docked at Marseilles on March 11 after unloading Red Cross flour and milk in Spain.

For safe passage the Exmouth carried 12-foot Red Cross on each side of her hull. Belligerent nations have been informed of her departure and route.

Plugging All Loopholes

Confidence that American grain would soon be going to feed his countrymen was expressed by French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye after a White House conference with President Roosevelt. He said he agreed with the President that all kinds of controls should be arranged regarding arrival, unloading and distribution of the food in France. Ways of plugging up possible loopholes through which food might be drained off to Germany are now being studied by the American Red Cross.

The British, who recently objected to the American Red Cross adding oatmeal and other cereal to its shipments to French children on the ground that it had not been specifically authorized, are now said to be willing to allow shipments of wheat to pass through the blockade on an experimental basis. In return, they are expected to specify that the French observe more strictly their neutrality agreements.

The United States, through the American Red Cross, is already sending flour to Spain, where food conditions are reported to be even worse than in Unoccupied France. The Red Cross ship and two U. S. Lines freighters have already left with flour and evaporated milk for Spain.

South Dakotans Paying Off $20,000,000 Loan Venture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—Slowly but surely the taxpayers of South Dakota are paying off the cost of an adventure into the State loan business begun more than 20 years ago.

After unhappy experiences in a politically managed loan enterprise, intended to aid farmers in making improvements on their farms and in expanding their holdings, South Dakota is getting out of the business as fast as it can. Today, thanks to a plan of refinancing started at the suggestion of Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield and put into effect by Millard S. Scott, Director of the Rural Credit Board, the venture is being steadily liquidated. The plan promises a saving to taxpayers even though it will probably take $20,000,000 to write finish on the whole enterprise.

A big change in management of the credit agency came about in 1939 when the Legislature ordered liquidation of the board's real estate holdings acquired through foreclosure and criticized severely the business methods being followed.

"Since that time," says Mr. Scott, "we have launched an intensive sales program intended to liquidate the real estate holdings within a five-year period. We are running on schedule.

Debt Decreasing Rapidly

"We have amortized our bonded debt to a level which the State can afford to pay. We are on a pay-as-you-go basis, and our State debt is decreasing rapidly. This and improved business methods have caused rating bureaus to give the State a much higher credit rating."

This State's venture into the loan business lost money from the day it started, according to Mr. Scott. The plan was put into operation in 1917 with $47,500,000 worth of bonds, approved by the voters of the Commonwealth. But instead of being self-liquidating, as the sponsors of the plan hoped, it soon required more cash. To take care of interest which was not being earned the total of bonds was raised to $54,000,000. This was disillusioning to many people.

The State was pushed into the business in the lush period around 1917 when optimism ran high. People believed private capital was too conservative to make loans sufficient to properly develop this new and growing State.

"Later events proved that capital was not being unduly conservative but was just using good business judgment in making their loans," commented Mr. Scott. "The State was new and untried. Such weather records as were available indicated cycles of drought. But the loans were made in a period of about seven years, beginning late in 1917. This period included the highest price levels and the period of greatest rainfall in the history of the State.

Liquidation Under Way

"Optimism was running wild, and politicians were running the loan business." By 1925 losses were so apparent that the Legislature stopped the making of loans and ordered the Board to begin liquidation.

For about 15 years the Board interpreted liquidation to mean liquidation of loans to farmers. No particular effort was made to amortize bonded indebtedness. Therefore it increased for some time.

But the 1939 Legislature ordered liquidation of real estate holdings and that is now being carried out. Thousands of acres of this land has been sold during the past two years and thus put back on the tax rolls. The Department has thousands more acres of desirable farm and ranch land for sale at reasonable terms, and indications are that sales, which have been good in the past two years may be even better this year, as the tendency to buy farm land in the grain and corn belt in this and surrounding States is increasing, according to figures for the year just past.

The refinancing problem was aided considerably by the raise in rating of South Dakota bonds from the B to the A classification, due to improved conditions in the State which were cited to banking interests by Gov. Bushfield and Director Scott. The "streamlining" operations which took effect a year ago resulted in a saving to taxpayers to the extent that the present Legislature's budget for the Rural Credits Department for the 1941-42 period is $1,000,000 less than it was for the previous biennium.

Examining Britain's Purse

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Congress received this statistical summary of Great Britain's wartime finances and operations today from Harold D. Smith, Budget Director:

Existing British orders here total $2,700,000,000, of which about $1,682,000,000 has been paid. The policy of the United Kingdom has been to pay cash, and all goods delivered have been paid for. Usually 25 per cent has been paid in cash when the orders were placed.

Remaining liabilities will be met from existing dollar resources, such as sale of British holdings of United States securities, acquisition of gold and proceeds of British exports to this country.

The British Government does not have funds adequate to meet additional commitments.

None of the proposed $7,000,000,000 British aid appropriation, however, is to be used to pay for orders placed by Britain in this country prior to the lend-lease bill.

On Jan. 1, 1941, British holdings included $616,000,000 of marketable securities and $900,000,000 of less readily marketable investments.

The "nominal" value of United Kingdom investments in Canada is the equivalent of 2,000,000,000 United States dollars while the Kingdom's investments in South America are $3,500,000,000. Mr. Smith said the "market" value would be "much less."

As of the first of the year, Britain held $292,000,000 of gold, [illegible] 000,000 of official dollar balances and $305,000,000 of private dollar balances.

Britain has given capital assistance totaling $171,000,000 to United States defense plants in connection with its orders.

The monthly rate of war expenditures for the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and India taken together is, according to U. S. Government information, $1,750,000,000, of which $1,500,000,000 is the expenditure of the United Kingdom alone. During the fiscal year 1941-42 Canada is expected to spend $1,400,000,000 on its direct war effort.

OPM Aid Charges Strikes Hold Up Plane Production

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Merrill Meigs, Chief of the Office of Production Management Air Division, told the House Judiciary Committee today that strikes in three aircraft centers "are definitely holding up delivery of planes" needed in national defense.

The three principal centers named by Mr. Meigs were the Universal Cyclops Steel Corporation, Bridgeville, Pa., the Harvill Aircraft Plant, Los Angeles, and Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Meigs said that while the percentage of strikes in the aircraft industry was small, nevertheless "there are so many parts in planes that the loss of one stops many deliveries of aircraft."

Mr. Meigs said he had been told by Donald Douglas, President of Douglas Aircraft concern, that his company would have to stop production of some planes this week as a result of the Harvill stoppage.

New York—A pay increase of two cents an hour resulted in settlement of a strike of 560 employees of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, whose plant on Staten Island holds Government contracts for airplane instruments. Members of the American Federation of Labor had sought larger increases, but the remaining differences were to be arbitrated.

Edgewater, N. J.—Members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the Aluminum Company of America plant here agreed to work in the plant today long enough to load 153,000 pounds of aluminum needed by the United States Navy. The 3,000 men have been on strike since last Wednesday in a dispute over overtime pay provisions of a 1939 contract.

Washington — Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan yesterday introduced a bill which would permit the use of troops to insure operation of defense industries where it was determined that a majority of the employees opposed a work stoppage.

Johnstown, Pa.—C. I. O. organizers today termed a 24-hour union demonstration at the big Bethlehem Steel Corporation's mills here a "huge success," claiming 5,000 of the 15,000 workers had remained away from their jobs in protest against an employees' election.

Company spokesmen said "only a few hundred" men were involved in the walkout.

Both the union and the management reported operations were "apparently normal" today and no further difficulty was anticipated immediately.

784 Plants Ready for Arms

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Congress learned today from William S. Knudsen, Chairman of the Office of Production Management, that the Nation has a total of 784 plants available or preparing for production of defense materials.

He told a House appropriations committee in testimony made public today that $1,574,000,000 was being spent by the Government on 302 plants for the production of material worth $12,600,000,000. The British have financed 61 plants, and 421 privately-financed plants are being constructed at a cost of $393,000,000, he disclosed.

Here is a breakdown of the group of 302:

Ammunition, 14; engine, 11; plane, 20; parts and accessories, 66; shells, bombs and torpedoes, 18; munitions loading, 9; machine guns, 5; artillery, 27; other small arms, 2; ships, 40; tanks, 5; armor plate and forgings, 12; machine tools, 20; optical instruments, 9; miscellaneous, 10; metals, 7; pumps and blowers, 5; ship engines, propelling machinery, 3; rehabilitation of existing arsenals, 19.

Nazi Troop Vehicles Gain Right of Way

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, March 18

A new traffic code for German-occupied France today gives all German troop vehicles right of way at crossroads and prohibits drivers from breaking through marching troops.

Canadians Buckle Down To Prolonged War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 18—The conflicting stresses and strains of Canada's huge war program are just beginning to make themselves plain to the Canadian people. In the last few days Parliament and the public have begun to realize, for the first time, that the easy, expansionist phase of the war is closing, that a new phase is beginning. The early boom is being transformed into a period of belt tightening.

As the belt tightens, divergence of interest and class begins to become visible. It came into sharp focus here recently when the working people of the country, through their unions, appeared before Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his Ministers to say that they had remained quiet in the face of unfair treatment from employers, but would remain quiet no longer. Their blunt declaration that industrial peace could not be maintained in the present atmosphere of Canada came as the most striking warning in this country since the beginning of the war.

Mr. King's assurances to labor, his grim warning to his Government and to his officials that they must keep his bargain with the working people, showed that he fully appreciated the significance of the occasion. But this was only one of the Government's increasing problems in the period of stress now beginning.

Farm Subsidies

Two days before, Mr. King's Government had announced a new program designed to meet the stress of agricultural discontent on the prairies—a system of subsidies to wheat farmers which would cost the Nation $80,000,000 a year, or a fifth of its normal peacetime budget. But even as Mr. King was reassuring labor, farmers in other parts of Canada were protesting that if the wheat producer could be subsidized, some protection must be given to the man on the land elsewhere.

The position of the farmer is far graver than that of the industrial worker who has been guaranteed under the Government's policy the wages of 1929. The farmer is getting nothing like the wages of 1929 and will not get them under any conceivable Government subsidy.

Mr. King was quick to point out to labor the pressure of the depressed farmer. And the farmer, though Mr. King did not discuss this question, faces a new difficulty in the United States lend-lease policy.

Lending of Commodities

While the understanding here now, after inquiry at Washington, is that the United States will not upset the economy of Canada by "lending" large quantities of wheat to Great Britain, Canada's only market, the United States may "lend" other agricultural products. A specific appropriation for that purpose is being asked in Washington.

Any such loans may affect Canada's exports to Britain or at least make any increase in them impossible. Thus, the Canadian farmer is caught in a continually dwindling world market, the market on which he lives. And the more that Mr. King does for labor, the more the farmer will expect.

There is another huge group to consider, Mr. King observed. There is the consumer. He wants low prices. But how can he get low prices if cost of production through the cost of wages goes up?

So far the consumer has suffered little from the war. Prices have advanced slightly, but not much, though the housewife remembers that in the last war a slight increase at the start soon became a run-away budget in the ordinary home. At all costs, the Government wants to keep prices stable and it cannot keep them stable if the farmer is to get more for his products, the worker more for his labor.

Load on Taxpayer

Finally, there is the taxpayer, said Mr. King. Beside the Prime Minister as he faced the working men was his Finance Minister, J. L. Ilsley, who hid behind a grim face the secrets of the forthcoming budget, and this budget unquestionably is going to hit the taxpayer as he has never been hit in North America before. The taxpayer must be satisfied that the Government is distributing the sacrifice of war as equitably as possible.

Up to now the Government's task in maintaining a fair balance has been hard, but relatively simple compared with the task ahead. From now on Canada enters a period of diminishing consumable wealth. Production continues to advance, but faster still rises the drain of war goods of planes, tanks and guns that cannot be consumed. Soon the Nation faces the necessity of consuming less, of getting poorer, though some classes, the very poor, will benefit, of course, by steadier employment.

In such a period it will require all Mr. King's genius for compromise to maintain the equilibrium of the classes that make up Canada. His statement to the labor men indicated that in maintaining this equilibrium he will use from now on more and more of the great weight of his office, in which his powers are almost unlimited.

Trades-Labor Memo

OTTAWA (CP)—Questions affecting the armed forces were prominent in the memorandum presented to the Dominion Government recently by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The memorandum urged:

Free transportation at regular intervals to all enlisted men while in Canada to visit their homes, "thereby removing the risks that many are forced to take in making such visits and which have, in some instances, resulted in accident or death."

Establishment of regulations requiring employers to reinstate workers at the termination of military service and consideration of time spent in the forces as years of employment for the purposes of promotion, salary increases, and pensions.

At the end of the present war, retention of members of the armed forces on the Government pay roll until they secure steady employment "with a view to avoiding recurrence of the chaotic conditions which followed the last war."

The memorandum expressed gratification that the Government already has acted on the Congress' recommendation that pay and dependents' allowances for those undergoing compulsory military training be made similar to allowances applying to the active Army.

Aid Ship Off for France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—A cargo of $1,250,000 worth of milk and clothing for French children and medical supplies for hospitals was en route for France today in the holds of the freighter Exmouth of the American Export Line, the entire cargo to be distributed in Unoccupied France by American Red Cross officials.

The Exmouth, which sailed from Jersey City yesterday with bright red crosses painted on her sides and hatches, was the second Red Cross "mercy ship" to go to France since its invasion by Germany. All belligerent countries were declared to have guaranteed safe conduct to the vessel.

The cargo of 5,222 tons, with overflow supplies occupying even passenger quarters and lounges, consisted of 4,100 tons of evaporated milk, 966 tons of powdered milk, 143 tons of clothing and layettes and about 11 tons of medicine. Three hundred tons of oatmeal and farina remained unloaded, having been refused blockade passage by the British Government.

Communists Seek To Free Browder

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—The Communist Party last night launched a campaign to raise a "Browder fighting fund" to finance a fight for the liberation of Earl Browder, retiring General Secretary of the party who is under a two-to-four year Federal sentence for passport fraud.

Browder's sentence has been upheld by the Supreme Court and he is scheduled to surrender within 10 days to enter prison.

The campaign was opened at a mass meeting observing the birthday of William Z. Foster, general chairman of the party.

Browder in a prepared address said Britain and the United States had the "illusion" that they would find "a way out of the war at the expense of the Soviet Union."

"And incredible as it seems," he went on, "Roosevelt's central strategic conception was and remains essentially the same as that which led Chamberlain to Munich — namely, that the chief aim of the war is to force Hitler to march against the Soviet Union, with the threat of sustained war if he does not, and the promise of help and amnesty if he does. . . .

"The fact is that Hitler and the German High Command know it is less costly for them to fight all the rest of the world put together than to fight the Soviet Union."

President Thanked —For Interest in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 18

President Roosevelt's weekend radio address brought the best response of any he has given in eight years at the White House, officials said today, but there was one particular telegram of appreciation that pleased him more than any other.

It came from a small Mid-Western town from a woman who apparently wasn't quite certain how to address the President. This was here telegram:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Thank you for taking such a deep interest in our country."

Discrimination Against Negroes Is Attacked

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The civil rights committee of the National Lawyers Guild say the Army and Navy are practicing "Jim Crow discrimination" against Negroes, and termed this a "denial of the very essence of democracy."

Protesting particularly over the use of separate quotas for drafting Negroes into the Army, the committee urged that the Selective Service Act be amended to prohibit discrimination "against or segregation of any person or groups of persons on account of race, color or creed."

Still England Stands

Wide World

British Morale Withstands Havoc

The bells of St. Mary's Church in Swansea, Wales, amid the ruins after crashing from the steeple during a raid. Members of the Pioneer Corps (lower) help Air Raid Precaution workers to clear away debris in a London tenement district after bombing by Nazis.

Movie Stars Buy Partnership In President's Hat for $3,200

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 18 (AP)—How much would you pay for a second hand hat of President Roosevelt?

Edward G. Robinson, who collects paintings in private life and plays "Little Caesar" and kindred tough guys in pictures, paid $3,200 for one last night.

Then he split the bill with Actor Melvyn Douglas. How they propose to share the hat was not made clear.

Mr. Robinson won the prize—the President's famed campaign hat which he gave Jean Hersholt recently, commenting, "I won't need this again," after spirited bidding at the "Gambol of the Stars."

The auction was conducted by Edward Arnold, President of the Screen Actors' Guild and Ken Carpenter, President of the American Federation of Radio Artists. The $3,200 will be contributed to the Guild's Motion Picture Relief Fund, to care for the industry's own.

The bidding started at $100, climbed quickly to $1,000—a figure telegraphed by Eddie Cantor. Jimmy Cagney boosted it to $1,300, Robert Montgomery to $1,500, Producer Joe Pasternak to $1,750. Jock Whitney made it $1,800, Sam Goldwyn $2,100, Cagney $2,300, and Montgomery $2,400.

Mrs. Arnold went to $2,600, but Mr. Douglas chimed in with $3,000. Cagney stopped at $3,100.

Another feature of the evening was the presentation to Maude Adams of the Guild's first scroll for distinguished service to the theater. Miss Adams, now a dramatics professor at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., was a guest at the affair with 11 theatrical veterans who had played with her, including C. Aubrey Smith, David Torrence, George Irving, Maude Leslie, Hobart Bosworth and Frederick Santley.

Most of Hollywood attended the party, paying $11 a plate for dinner.

Marshall Asks Support for Army

TAMPA, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, called on the public last night to unite in support of the Nation's new million-man Army, which he called "magnificent."

He spoke at the annual dinner of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce, tracing development of military preparedness in the last year and explaining some complications that caused delay. But now, he said, the country has an Army in training with excellent morale. He urged the public to show the same spirit.

"Our troops are in camp now," he said, "and we have passed the million mark. There has been much confusion, but a magnificent thing has come out of it. . . .

"I think the time has come for the whole public to get behind our Army. The time for debate and criticism is over."

Bermuda to Buy U. S. Base Sites

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 18 (AP)—The Assembly rushed a special measure through three readings yesterday in order to acquire Long Bird Island and a portion of St. David's Island to facilitate operational activities of United States defense base staffs.

Technically under private ownership, the land thus was taken over by the Government, which in turn can license the entry of United States construction experts pending other legislation formally leasing the island property to the United States.

Cheese Rations Soon for Britain

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—The Food Ministry announced today cheese would be rationed soon.

The amount to be allowed was not disclosed, but a statement said farm workers and miners would receive larger allotments than other groups.

This will be Britain's first allocation of special amounts of food to different classes of workers.

Makes Thrilling Salads
THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
YOU'LL CATCH A LOT OF COMPLIMENTS IF YOU SERVE LIGHT, LUSCIOUS DRAKE'S LAYER CAKE-20¢
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

America: Slave or Free?

13 Education Found to Thrive In the Rich Soil of Freedom

Wherever there are free peoples there is progress in the march of education. From the days when Plato and other youth conversed with the great teacher Socrates in the streets of ancient Athens down through the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and into the modern world, wherever an upsurge of free inquiry and independent thinking is found, there, too, education goes ahead.

But all down the years in the Old World, learning was counted a privilege of the few. It was no disgrace for a man to say he could not read. Most men could not read; and to mark a cross instead of signing one's name was a familiar act.

Across the ocean, up and down a sparsely settled coast, men were saying the words "liberty" and "freedom" with new meaning.

The right of a people to govern itself had been established amid deep hardship. The rights of free inquiry and free expression of opinion were principles good men of all walks of life had fought and died for. The doctrines of the Declaration of Independence had been engraved on the heart of the new country. But men knew that whether any government so conceived and so dedicated could long endure rested upon the people.

Thus the great American ideal of free education for all was born in the minds of the same men who wrote the Constitution of the United States. Free education and a free democratic government were conceived by the founders of the Republic as inseparable.

Slave Way

Down the centuries, education in Europe has marched. In the Holy Roman Empire, in Frankish lands, in Flanders, in the German princedoms and the Swiss cantons, the people were pushing upward toward the light. Great leaders held aloft their torches—Abelard the teacher, Erasmus the humanist, William Tyndale, translater of the Bible, Gutenberg the printer, Pestalozzi and Rousseau, students of childhood.

As peoples formed into modern nations, schools were welded one to another, and great educational systems became known. Heidelberg, Leipzig, the Sorbonne glowed with living fires. From the great heart of the European Continent, the inspiration of learning and the challenge to research, to explore all knowledge, to study and discover and invent, went out to the rest of the world. Mindful are the modern democracies of their educational heritage from Old Europe.

But within our time a darkness has come down upon the schoolmaster and his class, upon the freedom-loving students in their vaulted libraries. Men who sought to run things wrested power from the relaxed hands of their peoples, and to ensure that their ideologies prevail they now build a fabric of training for all the youth of the land. Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan—the pattern of totalitarian youth training is distinct. Here is no upsurge of peoples hungry for enlightenment. Instead is assent, a glorification of blind obedience to personal orders, a submergence of the individual in the State.

Keep Very Busy

Take Germany for an example. By the time young Heinrich is 10, he has been worked upon in so many ways that he "voluntarily" joins the Nazi Young Folk organization. From there he goes into the Hitler Youth with his sister Gretchen, by now a member of the Bund Deutscher Madel (League of German Girls). If Heinrich is good leader material, he may be chosen to go to one of the Hitler Schools for intensive party training, and after that perhaps to the Ordensburg. Somewhere in between he has served a year in a labor battalion and two years in the army.

And what of school? He goes to free elementary schools, as do the children of democratic countries, but not to learn to think, unless it may be called "thinking" to agree with the ideas that are presented. To Heinrich in Germany and Henry in England school work is fundamentally different in purpose.

Nowhere is the difference more noticeable than in the teaching of history. Heinrich's textbooks have been rewritten. Instead of emphasis upon democracy, liberalism, and the historic struggle of peoples toward justice and enlightenment, the teaching centers almost entirely upon Adolf Hitler's achievements, all that has preceded the Nazi rule being presented in a way to make the Führer's work seem more outstanding. Free discussion and free exploration in the democratic sense is unknown. Heinrich and Gretchen are told the facts they must know. That is enough. Above all, they must be patriotic; and patriotism is loyalty to the Führer, is blind obedience to those in power, is pride of a German race which, they are told, is destined to rule all others.

School Less Attractive

As in Germany, so in other lands where a dictator must keep himself before the people, the boys and girls are again and again marching out of the schools to take part in public celebrations. These events capture the imagination and sweep the emotions to a white heat. School deals with stuffy textbooks and memorized recitations! Here, elsewhere, is something real—physical activity, games, work, celebrations, cheering! School is something to be got out of the way as soon as may be.

With time out for labor camp, and time taken for army training, the higher schools and the universities hold less and less attraction. Girls, particularly, find it difficult to get ready for the university, even should they wish to go. Some of the essential kinds of preparation are closed to them. But the true daughter of a totalitarian state cares little for higher education. She looks forward completely to marriage and a large family. She must make herself a strong, healthy girl, skilled in housework and baby care, for it is her privilege to add numbers to the race.

So like dark clouds hiding the light, the dictatorships menace the educational progress that peoples have made through centuries of upward reaching. Steadily and surely they draw down over their schools and around their little children a twilight deepening into darkness.

Free Way

Education is a great American faith. First conceived as an aid in sustaining democratic government, it has been repeatedly turned to as a prime means of meeting serious social emergencies. To it was assigned the function of lifting men out of the poverty and chaos of the early days of the Republic, and later of assimilating the influx of immigrants. It has always been considered education's task to insure an equality of economic opportunity, and to equip all men with as much training and knowledge as they desire.

So it is that today when the school bell rings out across the land each September and 30,000,000 children go off to school, he who will put his ear to the ground may hear something like a sigh of relief go up from the great democracy that is America. "Our children are back at school," it says, "so all is well." A great American faith: Men of America have struggled to "get an education"—Abe Lincoln, Edward Bok, Michael Pupin, Mary Lyon and Booker T. Washington labored to give education to those deprived of it by obstinate tradition.

The Aim: To Provide

There are still many whom the schools do not reach. But true democracy's dream of free education for all accepts this as a problem that must be solved; and free men and women are continually at work to find means to solve it.

In parts of California where families follow the ripening crops, the school goes to the people. Taking personnel and equipment to where the families are in the most numbers, "school keeps," and not only the children but after working hours many of their parents have their right to free schools.

If you should step into a certain schoolroom in Iowa one day you would find that all the children taking part in the class discussion were not actually in the room. A two-way telephone system takes the school and much of its atmosphere and inspiration into the home of some housebound child, and supplemented by supplies of books, by visits from the teacher and some of the children, helps the child to take part in the world in which he lives. In Nebraska and other States they do it with free correspondence courses. Giving everyone a chance. This is kindness. This is Christianity.

And what of chocolate-brown Washington in the third grade; or velvet-eyed Jacob; or Marie Purple Cloud of the high cheek-bones; or shy, smiling little Lin? In St. Louis last year, a pageant of scenes and music worked up through weeks of background study, and put on by the public school children, depicted the spirit of America for delegates of the N. E. A. convention; and outstanding among the scenes was that done by the Negro children—outstanding in the appreciation it received also.

Friendliness the Way

In Seattle is a public school attended largely by Japanese and Chinese children—Americans all. Do they reflect the racial wars of their peoples in the Orient? Look in on their student government meetings, where they run their affairs with orderly free discussion; see little girls of two races going down the halls, their arms around each other; and the "white" American children casting their votes for some little Johnnie Chen or Bill Ishimoto because he is the "best one" for president of the class.

In New York City high school boys and girls study the contributions made by the various racial and national groups—groups represented in their own student body. In some of the schools of the deep South, white pupils regularly study the problems and achievements of the Negro race. For the democratic way is friendliness to other peoples.

The democratic way is a sharing way, also. In Hampton, Va., a group of retarded Negro boys and girls from 11 to 17, as part of their study of "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health," improved their own home conditions—cleaning back yards, painting, mending old furniture—all as an outgrowth of group reading and discussion, work in arithmetic, and other subjects. Next, aided by a $20 gift supplemented by $10 they raised themselves, they undertook the reconditioning of the home of an aged couple in the community, repairing and painting the little old house inside and out, and planting a garden. Similar to a German youth-camp project? Not remotely! These youngsters weren't carrying out orders—except as they gave the orders themselves. They voted to do these jobs, they did their own planning, the teachers were active partners, not overseers. The reason back of it all—besides that of vitalizing academic work—was that it was good citizenship to look after weaker citizens and to share one's own advantages.

Yes, this is the way of a great democracy. As the Pledge to the Flag puts it: "One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Which shall it be?

Shall each little child be made to parrot the ideas of his elders? Shall he be trained to say yes and no according to a set pattern? Is he to be praised and approved only if he learns to have no thoughts of his own, no desire for individual enterprise, no tendency to independent criticism of the chart his masters give him?

Or is he to be encouraged to think for himself, to gather and weigh evidence, to search out the truth, to discuss to good purpose with others freely, to act independently and with a group? Is he to find in his school abundant means to practice the democratic way, a place where controversial subjects are courageously tackled, a place where he is stimulated to go on learning, with the aim of making an individual contribution to society that is uniquely his to make? Is he to realize that being white or black, yellow or olive-skinned, primitive or highly civilized, are all good reasons for people being interesting and friendly to one another, because we are here to help, not to subdue.

On the one hand is the path into slavery. On the other is a rugged, difficult but upward climbing road toward freedom and liberty for all peoples.

Which shall it be? Education Slave—or Free?

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

England's Battle Tied to Delivered U. S. Aid

Continued from Page 1

that American aid to Britain is not only produced but actually delivered.

Some of these changes are primarily military. These will be discussed more fully in separate cables in this series dealing with naval, air, and invasion problems. Others, however, are more general in scope, and are concerned principally with what is called here the Home Front.

Of these, some are profound, reaching to the very roots of the Nation. Some are superficial, but nevertheless significant. They nearly all seem to me to indicate a strengthening and consolidation of the Home Front and the transfer of Britain's resistance to a more permanent basis.

Blackout More Complete

Among these changes are a lot of little things that you do not notice after you have been here a while, but which impressed me returning fresh after a long absence. The blackout, for instance, seemed blacker than ever—I think it really is. My impression is that the process of blacking out which when I left was still somewhat of a makeshift, has now been perfected into something like a science.

One of the little changes I welcomed was finding the parks, like Green Park, and the St. James's right in the middle of London reopened. When I left they had been closed most of the time due to the presence of unexploded bombs.

There is something most reassuring in the sight of yellow and white and lavender crocuses pushing up sometimes right through barbed-wire barricades—for the people of London share their parks these days with strange park fellows. It is a usual thing to see children playing a few yards from an enclosure containing various defense aids.

Stronger Bomb Defenses

Another change indicative of the way the city is settling down to its defensive job is the fact that sandbags are now giving way to bricks as protection against bombings and blast. In the most important buildings, ground floor windows are now being bricked up instead of sandbagged.

Many of the machine gun nests which consisted of hastily thrown up piles of sandbags have now been replaced by solid brick blockhouses. And these in many instances have been camouflaged so cleverly and completely that one no longer notices them—or at least gets used to them more quickly.

London as a whole seems quieter, emptier, neater. It is evident that evacuation has made big strides since October. The airblitz decided many businesses and many families to leave London for its outskirts or even for the country.

The tempo of the city in consequence seems a little slower. Its general appearance is certainly neater, due chiefly to the work of the demolition and clearing-up squads. One seldom sees today that most saddening of spectacles which was so frequent last fall: whole houses and buildings reduced to dust and rubble and simply spilled out over the sidewalk into the street.

Busses From Other Cities

One innovation that makes a difference in the appearance of London is the large number of busses borrowed from other cities. The result is that in addition to the regulation red and white London double-deckers, one now sees other colors such as dark and pale blue, green and yellow, and gray busses from provincial cities.

The first bus I took upon arrival in London had a woman conductor and I have since encountered several. There were none last autumn. Women are increasingly taking over men's civilian jobs as well as donning uniforms in ever greater numbers. They are now among the best soldiers on the Home Front in the air war.

Another and more ominous change was that since my return I have seen food queues in London for the first time. They are still rare and mostly form in front of butchers' shops, some of them due not so much to a shortage of meat as to scarcity of labor.

I have also seen the odd sight of a queue of people waiting for chocolates in front of a candy shop. This food problem is one of the most serious aspects of altered conditions in England, and is to be dealt with in a subsequent article.

Change in Airblitz Attack

The most marked change and one which, though probably only temporary, has impressed me most, was the completely different picture as far as the bombing of London is concerned during the first few weeks after my arrival.

When I left at the end of last October, the Nazi airblitz on Britain's capital was still under way. The daylight attacks that had persisted throughout September had practically ceased. But bombing attacks by night were a regular occurrence. They were in fact the predominant feature of life in wartime London.

Then, almost as inevitably as nightfall itself, came the mournful wail of air-raid sirens, followed almost at once—if not actually preceded—by the sinister buzz of German bombers overhead, by the hoarse barking roar of the antiaircraft guns, and by the scream and thud of falling bombs.

Now the "banshee wail" of the sirens still comes quite often after dark. But most people in Central London appear to pay less attention to it—a sharp contrast to the general hasty descent into a shelter of some sort which was the virtually universal custom last autumn.

This has been altered somewhat by the recent recrudescence of heavy night raids on London. But the fact remains that for many weeks—in fact for about two months—there were no serious bombing raids on London capable of being compared with the kind of ordeal by bomb and fire that was almost a nightly occurrence up until the end of the year.

Even if this situation is now at an end, it is of major importance in several respects. For one thing the population of London has had a fairly long period of rest. People have been able for the most part to sleep in their own beds.

According to the authoritative "Shelter Census" only 5 per cent of the population of London were spending the night in public shelters prior to the recent renewal of night raids on the Capital.

Less Use of Shelters

Only another 14 per cent of residents were using domestic shelters, including the individual Anderson shelters. The fact is that even during the height of the blitz only about a sixth of London's 8,000,000 or so inhabitants took refuge in public shelters, and this was the peak figure.

Thus the picture many Americans seem to have obtained of the entire city going out to sleep in the underground tube stations and public shelters was greatly exaggerated.

The majority of the people either stay in their beds as usual, or more probably on the worst nights seek shelter by going into basements or sleeping on the ground floor under the stairs, and under kitchen tables. If the recent attacks prove to mean that the airblitz on London is being renewed, there undoubtedly would be a reversion to this picture. But authorities state that there is clear evidence of a growing tendency on the part of the people not to crowd into large public shelters, and it is estimated that even a series of very bad night raids would only send into large public shelters about half the number which overcrowded them last September.

Conditions Improved

During the present quiet period the number of persons using the public shelters is less than a third of what it was last September.

There has been a tremendous improvement of the conditions in most of the shelters, due partly to the fact that overcrowding no longer exists, but chiefly to improvements in the sanitary installations, lighting, sleeping bunks, and running water, and the first aid stations which have been instituted by the Government.

The opposite to these evidences that the Home Front in Britain has been strengthened must be put the fact that I have found some signs—very few—of what is perhaps best described as war weariness.

Among scores, perhaps even hundreds, of British people I have made a special point of talking to since my return, I have found personally just three and no more who have admitted that they believe the war is not worth all this bombing and who advocated a compromise peace now.

But that there are many thousands of such persons is clearly shown by the unexpectedly large support given lately to "people's convention."

This is a Communist-inspired and organized endeavor to coordinate and publicize pacifist sentiment. Some leaflets are also being circulated, such as at Manchester by Mr. Rhys Davies, a Lancashire Labor Member of Parliament, asking "Why not a negotiated peace?" There is little doubt that certain small sections of the Labor Party are inclining slightly in that direction.

But some such minor defection as this was probably to be expected. What has happened since last autumn is probably that small opposition groups that did not dare or were not able to make themselves heard in the tremendous chorus of national unity while danger was acute are now expressing themselves more openly.

On the whole, however, practically all the evidence I have been able to collect clearly supports the contention of Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, and therefore a sort of Commander in Chief of the Home Front, who in a special statement to The Christian Science Monitor said: "I don't see a single sign of cracking in civilian morale."

Mr. Morrison pointed out that although he had thought it wise to ban the Daily Worker, he had only found it necessary to arrest one Communist.

Not only that but he revealed that since taking over the Home Office last October, and though a Labor man himself, he has actually released nearly half of the Mosleyite "Fascists" who were interned last spring and summer. He pointed to this as evidence of the Government's faith in the solidity of the Home Front.

On balance therefore I think it can be stated that—despite some signs of more open opposition to continuing the war on the part of a very small minority—confidence of the British people in ultimate victory and determination to hold out until they have won is on the whole unshaken.

The men—and perhaps above all the women—of England are still carrying on in that spirit of sacrifice and that firmness of faith that is the inner strength of democracy and that in the end is sure to save it.

Is England hungry? Mr. Browne answers this question frankly in tomorrow's article.

Wanted: Skilled Workers

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, declared today that "if we are to meet production schedules for war material," training of skilled workmen on a large scale is essential.

Mr. Patterson discussed the problem of defense labor supply at a conference of metal trades management and labor representatives, sponsored by the office of Production Management.

Citing figures to show that lack of trained labor supply in various vital industries already is developing a production bottleneck, the War Department official declared reports had come to his attention that some manufacturers were considering taking skilled workers from other industries.

"Such piracy of labor cannot be tolerated," Mr. Patterson declared emphatically.

He asserted that even with the best that industry and Government would be able to produce in training methods it would be very difficult "to meet the requirements of many essential industries during the next 12 months," a period in which the Government plans a 60 per cent increase in its orders for armaments.

New Minesweepers Painted British Gray

NORFOLK, Va., March 18 (AP)—Two new Navy minesweepers, the Osprey and Raven, constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard and recently placed in commission, have been given a new coat of gray, the shade of gray used on destroyers which the United States traded to Great Britain for island bases.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot said the same preparations are being made on them as were made on several destroyers which were outfitted here for the British in the destroyer swap. Nothing was available at the yard regarding the destination of the Osprey and Raven, which are $2,000,000 vessels.

The Virginian-Pilot also said that Drydock No. 4, the largest at the Navy Yard, was empty for the first time in many months and suggested that it could accommodate a British battleship for repairs and overhaul.

New Zealand Plans Air Corps for Boys

LONDON, March 18 (CP)—New Zealand is to establish an air cadet corps for boys between 16½ and 18 years of age to fit them for later air service, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported March 16.

The corps will be trained along lines similar to those in the British Air Cadet Corps established recently, the BBC said.

[A similar air cadet corps is in the process of organization in Canada and is expected to begin operations late this month or early in April.]

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Matsuoka to Seek Soviet Views

TOKYO, March 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, en route to Berlin and Rome, will pause in Moscow two days, it was announced today, for talks which observers believed would vitally affect Japan's role in Axis plans for a new world order.

Attaching the highest significance to the announcement, these sources expressed the opinion that Japan is seeking guarantees from Soviet Russia to safeguard its interests bordering Siberia before committing itself to any concrete action in partnership with Germany and Italy.

It also was understood the Foreign Minister would stop in Mascow on his return from Rome and Berlin, and observers said his discussions in the west would be made conditional upon what occurred in Moscow during both of his stopovers there.

Important to Japan

Neutral sources suggested cementing of relations with the Soviet was no less important from the Japanese point of view than the solution of the conflict with China, which now is taking so much of Japan's energy and resources.

Japanese newspapers have hinted that Germany might be asked to take a hand in mediating the war in China, and some quarters inclined to the belief that Mr. Matsuoka also might seek Berlin's aid in ironing out the Russian problem.

Mr. Matsuoka was expected by these quarters to take the attitude that Japan is willing to co-operate in a united spring push against Britain, provided China and Russia are eliminated from the picture—otherwise Japan is not in a position to act.

This view appeared partially borne out by an article in the influential newspaper Asahi, which declared that after "an exchange of frank views with German and Italian leaders unfathomably important results are expected to be obtained from Japan's future diplomatic strategy."

Epoch-Making Advance

The same paper, in a dispatch from Manchuli, quoted Mr. Matsuoka as saying just before he crossed the Siberian border:

"When the joint (German-Italian-Japanese) pact toward construction of a new world order gets adjusted it will mark an epoch-making advance in Axis diplomacy."

Asahi went on to declare that since the United States had moved to increase aid to Britain through the Lease-Lend Act, "Japan, Germany, and Italy should discuss fundamental and concrete methods for political, economic and military co-operation—for that is the only way to prevent the United States from committing the folly of taking part in the European war and check further extension of world disturbances."

The Japanese press was unanimous in assailing President Roosevelt's March 15 speech, and Asahi said the United States was "heading straight for war."

Nichi Nichi agreed in principle with the President's stand that small Nations should be protected, but asked:

"How many small nations have been deprived of their rights by Britain?"

HONG KONG (AP)—Hong Kong's Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, in his first public statement since returning from a visit to England, said March 15 he thought the Far-Eastern situation had eased in the past six weeks owing to "better appreciation of the points at issue."

Sir Geoffrey declared, however, that this British Crown Colony was well prepared for any emergency.

He expressed the opinion that English confidence in victory over Germany was growing, partly because "we are on the way to conquering the night bombers, sea raiders, and submarines."

British Assault on Berbera Led by Four Men in Skiff

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Four men in a skiff led the way for a "liberation" fleet which stole up to the British Somaliland coast under protection of naval guns at midnight March 15, the Government said today, and recaptured Berbera, the colony's capital.

By 9:20 a. m. March 16, the Ministry of Information recounted, the subsequent landing force of Indian, Somali and Arab troops and RAF armored cars had wrested the town from the Italians who entered it when the British withdrew last August.

A two-point landing was effected. The landing parties were guided by a photographic outlay of the Italian defenses made previously by RAF planes.

"Just before the zero hour one of our warships crept in as near to the coast as possible and lowered a tiny skiff," the account said.

"In the skiff were three men under command of a lieutenant. Their task was to mark the landing beach without being detected by the enemy.

"After what seemed an age a signal flashed the success of this operation and expectation grew tense.

"Suddenly at the zero hour the dim peace of land and water was ripped and shattered by the flash and thunder of naval gunfire. Away on the right, the west wing force went into the assault and the way had been paved for a Somali force to land and advance along the shore toward Berbera, about two miles distant.

"It was learned later that the greater part of the Italian forces had left the town under cover of darkness just before our approach, but they left large enough numbers to make a defense.

"Machine-guns and field guns tried to hold up the advance of the Somali forces, but the accuracy of our naval gunners in the murky light, and with only an occasional flash to give them their aim, was amazing.

"Later it was discovered by an examination of the ground and interrogation of the local inhabitants how accurate that gunnery had been. Enemy positions and guns all had been abandoned headlong before that searching destruction."

British Retrace 1940 Retreat In Re-Entering Somaliland

CAIRO, Egypt, March 18 (AP)—The recapture of Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, by Imperial troops landed from the sea under the protection of the Fleet's guns and supported by armored cars attached to the Royal Air Force, meant that the British went back into Somaliland from the same coastal door through which a small force had evacuated it last summer.

The town's capture was declared to have returned practical control of the colony to the British.

British informants said it would permit speeding up supplies to a British column marching against Jijiga and Harar in Ethiopia and possibly open the way for new forces to join those boring into Italy's East African domain.

The landing at Berbera was ushered in by heavy air raids on Italian positions. Then, the air force armored cars, designed primarily to supplement air operations on land in special cases, were landed with the Army and took part in storming the town.

The general air offensive included a particularly heavy attack on the Italian airport at Diredawa, in Ethiopia, and was designed to keep the skies free of Italian planes during the British landing at Berbera. This aim seems to have been achieved.

The Italians hailed their occupation of Berbera seven months ago as a great victory suggesting the disintegration of the British Empire. The British now can point conversely to a strategic triumph valuable in their campaign against Ethiopia and Eritrea, the last areas of the Fascist East African Empire still in Italian control.

Already British troops moving northwestward from Mogadiscio, captured capital of Italian Somaliland, are reported to have penetrated nearly to Jijiga, where the road turns 50 miles westward to Harar.

Harar is 150 miles southwest of Berbera.

Almost simultaneous with the seizure of Berbera, the British increased their pressure on Cheren, mountain stronghold where Italian resistance still is stalling the drive toward Asmara, Eritrean Capital, although 700 to 800 Italians were reported captured there today.

Italians Admit Loss

ROME, March 18 (AP)—The Italian High Command acknowledged today that British forces had reoccupied the British Somaliland port of Berbera, capital of the colony, from which they withdrew last August under Fascist pressure.

Fall of the port, the Italians said, was preceded by a "violent naval bombardment."

The daily war bulletin also reported heavy fighting was continuing in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, with heavy losses on both sides. Italian troops were said to have launched counter attacks against British forces which have been besieging the town—gateway to the colonial capital of Asmara and the Red Sea coast.

The communique disclosed General Lorenzini had been killed leading his battalions in the Cheren front fighting.

Titulescu Played Imposing Role In Rumanian Affairs

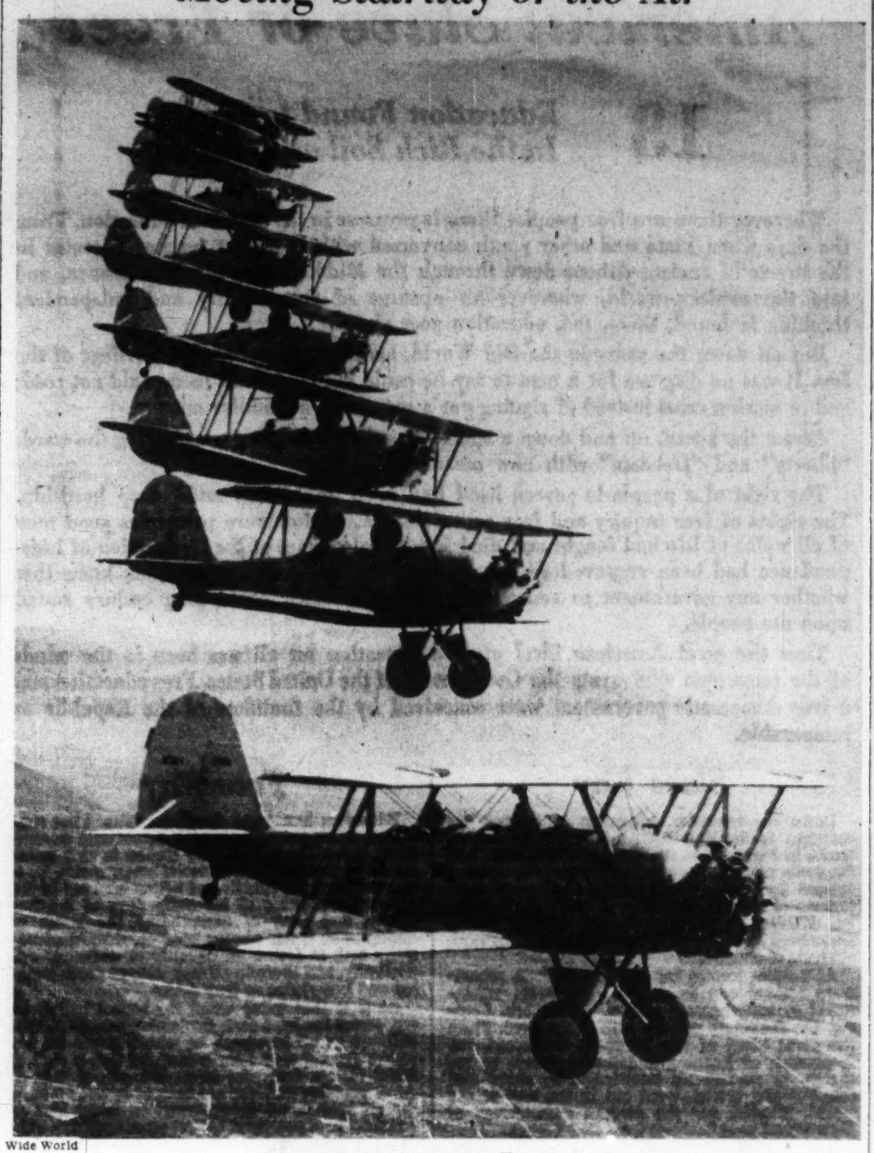
BERN, Switzerland, March 18 (AP)—Nicolas Titulescu, former Foreign Minister of Rumania, who was reported to have passed on in Cannes, was regarded as Rumania's shrewdest expert on foreign relations, and was one of the chief stabilizing influences of former King Carol's regime.

With Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, he shared direction of the Little Entente, keeping their two countries and Yugoslavia on an almost even keel in swirling Balkan politics.

In August, 1936, Mr. Titulescu was ousted from the Cabinet, presumably due to pressure from Fascist influence. He was a stalwart proponent of collective security.

Banished from Rumania for three years, Mr. Titulescu returned to Bucharest in October, 1939, and presented King Carol with a report asserting friendship with France was wise and that good relations with Russia still were possible.

Moving Stairway of the Air



Wide World

Flying Cadets Practice Formation

Here they are, nine of them in a flying ladder over the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Long Beach, California, but the instructors are flying the planes just to give the cadets an idea of how it is done. The base at Long Beach trains 70 men each month in the preliminaries from scratch to solo flying. They are then sent to Pensacola, Fla., for advanced instruction, all a part of the Navy's program to develop 15,000 pilots. The base here has been ordered to increase its present monthly output by almost 100 per cent. Cadets are paid while training and eventually receive commissions as reserve ensigns.

American Expediter At Work on British Shipping and Food

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's special representative for aid to Brtain, said today that he had "already given special attention to the questions of shipping and food" for Britain.

Mr. Harriman, who arrived here March 15, has seen Prime Minister Winston Churchill and members of the British Government.

He said his job would be "to give a picture to Washington of the priority of needs here" and the relation of needs of America's own defense program and of Great Britain.

Mr. Harriman said that he would "work closely with the American military and naval attachés" in London and planned to shuttle between the United States and Britain frequently to expedite material aid for Britain.

German Youth in So. America Strongly Under Racial Spell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although appreciations vary as to the strength and danger of the "fifth column" in South America, there is unanimity among investigators regarding the changed political attitude of German colonists. All neutral accounts agree, and this correspondent's observations concur, that the younger generation, boys and girls normally destined to be satisfactory New World citizens, have come under the spell of racial propaganda since Hitler dominated the European continent.

Take the case of that strip of southern lakeland between Chile and Argentina. Since the first settlers three-quarters of a century ago, the German-speaking population, the majority on the Chilean side, has increased to nearly 200,000. The conduct of these colonists especially young men and women of the fourth and fifth generations, intimates that a victorious Germany would convert them into a serious problem both for the states of which they are technical citizens and for Pan-American statesmanship concerned with continental security.

Scout Activities Misapplied

Investigators have not found the secret airports and arms depots, so often alleged, but they have met with the obnoxious Nazi-style comportment of young Germans wherever they have traveled, by train, omnibus or lake and river steamer. But a few years ago these youths would have gone out of their way, in conversation and conduct, to emphasize their New World citizenship.

Another palpable development is the utilization by young Germans of national organizations of actual and potential military value. They form the majority in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide troops. They are also to the fore in the local rifle practice clubs, which are usually Government subsidized. The real native, whom you challenge on the subject in the town or village, is surprised at the question. For him it is just Don Federico or Don Carlos at his favorite sport.

Last month it was discovered at San Carlos de Bariloche that the Argentine Army actually lent Army trucks and miscellaneous equipment for two companies of Boy Scouts who turned out to be all German-speaking. Maj. Napoleon A. Irusta, who visited the Scouts' camp on Ultima Esperanza Island, in Lake Nahuelhuapi, received a surprise.

Argentine Flag Set "Lost"

Only German military music was played. The boys had service rifles and practiced throwing heavy wooden balls which were obvious substitutes for hand grenades. The Argentine flag over headquarters was flown at half mast. This means "lost" in the language of Hitler organizations.

Similar exploitation of national organizations and equipment comes from southern Chile. Both the Buenos Aires and Santiago Governments, however, are alive to the dangers of the introduction of German technique and propaganda in these areas of settlement. They have been especially watchful of the educational establishments. More inspectors have appeared to test local instruction.

Ready to "Take Over"

Central authorities, although recognizing psychological changes among the colonists since the war, insist that the "fifth column" has been exaggerated as a current power for evil. None cares to commit himself as to what might happen if the war goes "the wrong way" in Europe. Bombastic young Nazis claim they have "friends" ready to "take over" at the appropriate time.

The presence of German colonists in Southern Chile has been of immediate value to German merchantmen and, probably, of raiders. A yacht and its crew were arrested in Talcahuano by the naval authorities on a charge of supplying German ships on the high seas. The owner turned out to be a member and candidate for Deputy of the Popular Vanguard, a kind of National Socialist Party.

Local traders secretly supplied the German vessel Portland which slipped out of Talcahuano port last month and has not since been heard of. The presence of German surface raiders off the Chilean coast has been alleged.

De Valera Appeals To United States To Sell Supplies

DUBLIN, March 18 (AP)—Premier Eamon De Valera in a radiocast to the United States reaffirmed today Ireland's determination to let no belligerent use this country as a base of attack, and appealed to America to sell Irishmen wheat and guns.

"We are in grave danger of being short in our bread supply, which will work a grevious hardship to children and the poor unless we can import wheat to fill the gap," he said.

He added that Frank Aiken, the Minister for Co-ordination of Defensive Measures, had gone to the United States to get wheat and other essential raw materials and arms, explaining that Ireland's soldiers were "not unarmed, but we want to arm them with the best weapons available."

Mr. De Valera warned the Dail on March 14 there would be considerable unemployment as a result of the war. He hinted that the Government might take over control of private property if the supplies situation becomes worse.

"If the circumstances got so bad that such steps were needed the Government might have to examine its right to direct the use of private property," he said.

Mr. De Valera added, however, that the Government regarded "such interference, unless it could be proved absolutely necessary, as unwise because it creates greater problems than those which it seeks to solve."

"The greatest of calamities" that the country had to fear, he asserted, was that it would not have enough food.

Convoys to Greece Unmolested

ABOARD A BRITISH CRUISER SOMEWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, March 18 (AP)—Britain's war fleet has convoyed some of the largest shipments of the war from central and eastern Mediterranean ports to Greece without a trace of enemy interference.

Tankers and freighters of every description, loaded with important war supplies and British and allied forces, have moved through the Mediterranean and the Aegean under armed escort.

The convoyed ships frequently sailed within a few miles of the Italian shore batteries on the Dodecanese Islands.

Zigzagging fanwise, they easily passed through what are called the German and Italian "bomb alley" areas, where air attacks had been expected and have been most frequent in the past.

Several air raid alarms were sounded during the passage, but no raid materialized. Some enemy planes flew nearby but failed to drop bombs.

This cruiser and the others were "ready" at every moment, but never sighted any enemy vessels.

British Tanks Called 'Tops'

A TANK FACTORY SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, March 18 (AP)—Men and women who build British tanks here glowed with praise yesterday from men who rode those armored, gasoline steeds into the Battle of North Africa.

The workers had come off the assembly line which turns out masses of the kind of tanks which helped Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Army of the Nile to drive the Italians out of Egypt and far back into Libya.

Two tank corps officers, back in England, told of the British dash to Bengasi.

"Even the heaviest guns couldn't stop these tanks," said a captain.

The other officer, a major, related how an Australian tank corps held off a superior Italian force all day until reinforcements arrived at Bengasi, even though its ammunition ran so low at one time that an Army truck had to run through fire to replenish it.

Both told the workers their tanks stood the test of sandstorms and long desert drives without so much as a sputter.

Newspapermen, after touring the roaring plant—on what was a cow pasture 11 months ago—saw these well-armored, well-armed land cruisers maneuvered around a testground. They handled so well a demonstrator turned one completely around in its own length.

One explanation of their quality, a foreman explained, is that many of the 6,200 parts that go into them have to be exact to within one-one thousandth of an inch.

Men, women, and boys in the plant work seven days a week.

British Press Rights Called Help in U. S.

MONTREAL, March 18 (CP)—The freedom of the British and Canadian press in wartime is an expression of democracy which has much impressed the people of the United States, Raymond Massey, Canadian actor, said after his arrival from the United States.

This freedom has done much to the expressions of British support being shown through the United States, he said in an interview. Mr. Massey came to Montreal to take part in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Theater of Freedom program.

Bar Aids Defense

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—The American Bar Association announced yesterday more than 200 of its younger members had accepted assignments to fill speaking engagements for the Federal Government's office of Production Management and the National Advisory Defense Council.

Approval of the program by the Junior Bar Council was reported to the Association's House of Delegates, which was holding a two-day meeting.

Swiss Railroad Men's Union Embodiment of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Surrounded by nations whose workers are severly regimented under the direction of the state, Switzerland today is pointing with pride to its Railroad Workers Union as a model of democracy at work among workers.

The Swiss Railroad Workers Union is a nonpolitical organization which serves material, cultural and social interests of its members, who constitute 23,000 or 96 per cent of all Swiss railroad workers. Social Democrats, the Free Thinkers political party, Roman Catholic-Conservatives and other Swiss parties are represented among its members. All brands of thought are welcome, and there are no idealogical bars to membership, except opposition to those of revolutionary character.

The only rival union for railroad workers in Switzerland is the Union of Christian Socialist Railroad Workers with only 1,000 members.

The Swiss Railroad Workers Union, like most Swiss organizations, embraces harmoniously three language and cultural groups—the French, the Italian and the German-speaking Swiss. It publishes three separate papers in these languages—each with an independent staff and set-up, though all follow the same general line.

Maintains Firm Stand

The Union, though aloof from purely political quarrels, does take a firm stand on all questions concerning the material and social well-being of its members. It stands firmly on the ground of democracy and respects every party and organization which does likewise.

Within the Union there are smaller groupings of the various types of railroad workers. The switchmen, the conductors, the engineers, the baggage men and ticket sellers—all have their subordinate organization and their own section in the Union newspapers where problems touching their special interests are treated.

Chief problem for the Swiss railworkers is the problem of wages and hours. Their most recent material gain was a graduated Christmas bonus for the lower salary groups—100 francs (about $25) for the 4,800 franc per year group; 90 francs for the 4,900 franc group; 80 francs for the 5,000 franc group and so forth.

A subsidy of 10 francs per year per child and 20 francs per child for families with three or more children was granted to workers with incomes up to 2,000 francs per year.

Problem of Layoffs

One of the chief problems of the Union is increased mechanization and intensity of work which has caused railroad personnel to be cut from 40,000 in 1920 to 28,000 in 1940. Electrification has been the chief cause of railroad layoffs Trains of 700 tons on the famous Gotthard line were formerly drawn by three steam locomotives with six men. Today two electric locomotives with three men draw trains up to 1,400 tons. The newest electric locomotive—called the largest in the world by the Swiss—running with six driving axles pulls the same load with only two men.

Automatic switches in Zurich alone put 70 switchmen out of work. By a careful regulation of pensions, unemployment insurance, transfer of jobs and decreased recruiting of railroad apprentices, the Union has succeeded in preventing any of these displaced workers from being cut off without any income.

The path of the Union and of the railroad workers has not been strewn with roses nor have they traveled it with an entirely clear conscience and unmarked record according to Swiss standards.

In November, 1918, though they were under military law as a vital part of the Nation's defenses, the railroad workers were misled to join a general strike and leave the country vulnerable to invasion or armed internal revolt because of lack of transportation facilities for the Army. Though the danger was great, no serious damage was done. The strike leaders were arrested and in three days work was resumed.

Gains from Strike

This general strike did, however, have the good result of winning an eight-hour day for the workers, who could formerly be called on for eleven hours on the job though the average day was nine or nine and one-half hours. It also won them four weeks per year vacation in which to ride the rails free as passengers if they wished. On the poltical scene it won proportional representation for the parties in the National Council, chief legislative body of Switzerland.

Except in the 1918 general strike which Union leaders admit was poor judgment the Union has followed the principle that a strike must be morally justified and carried out with the full conviction of the workers only as a last resort and when it is certain that the railway company can afford to pay more. With this formula it is hard to lose.

So far in this war the railroad workers have made up for their record in the last war. Mobilization on the first and second of September 1939 with it need of rapid transportation of men and material found the railroad workers on the job for long hours—as much as twenty hours a day in some cases—and working several months without a day off.

Another mobilization on the tenth of May, 1940 during the German drive through Holland and Belgium saw the railroad workers repeat the performance. Both mobilizations were carried through in two days without an accident. This is an exceptional record even for the small Swiss Army of 600,000 men.

Greek King Thanks Army For Halting Fascist Drive

ATHENS, March 18 (AP)—King George II of Greece has sent his personal thanks to the Greek Army for what he termed a decisive blow dealt to a week-long Italian offensive which the Greeks say was personally directed by Premier Mussolini in Albania.

"You gave him (the enemy) the proper answer and taught him yet another lesson in Greek gallantry," said the message from the Monarch to Greek troops. Greek spokesmen have claimed almost complete disorganization of the crack Eleventh Army of the Fascists in the Tepeleni sector during the Fascist offensive.

"When a week ago the enemy after long and careful preparations thought he was ready to overcome you and attempted his violent offensive in which he placed so many hopes," King George's message said, "you not only stopped him, but you dealt him a decisive blow."

King George told the Army that the "whole civilized world follows with astonishment Greek feats of arms."

"You won because in your veins flows the blood of those who fought at Marathon and Thermopylae. You won because to enemy tanks you opposed your unflinching chests and granite will.

"I am very deeply moved by your gallant action. I thank you in the name of the Fatherland and you may be assured every Greek has unshakeable faith that at all costs the honor and liberty of Greece will be defended."

Rome Warned

ROME, March 18 (AP)—The British warned the Axis that any bombing of Athens will bring a retaliatory bombing of Rome, so far unscathed in the air war, reliable quarters said today.

The British threat was said to have been conveyed to the Italian and German Governments through Vatican channels, but nothing could be learned from Vatican circles concerning the matter.

Neither Rome nor Athens, with their monuments to rival ancient civilizations, has been bombed in the nine months that Italy has been in the war or in the 4½ months it has been at war with Greece.

Piraeus, port near Athens, has been bombed frequently, and Rome has had its air raid alarms, however.

Two days after the outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Italy, the official Rome radio denied Italian airmen had bombed "the cradle" of Greek civilization, and declared Athens would be spared aerial attack as long as Rome is exempt.

On Nov. 6 Mr. R. A. Butler, British Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that since Italian fliers were participating in attacks on London from bases on the Channel Coast, the Government reserved "full liberty of action in regard to Rome." The Italian Government since has recalled nearly all its fliers from France.

On Nov. 13 some Members of Parliament urged the British Government not to be "squeamish" about attacking Rome.

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British Pledges to Greece Keep Yugoslavs From Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—As fresh reports come to hand of Yugoslavia's fixed intention to keep its Army mobilized whatever the Nazis may desire, and to adhere to its policy of armed non-belligerence, the conviction grows here that this firmness is not unconnected with assurances of British help for the Greeks should Greece be invaded by the Germans. So far, however, no announcements have been made as to the actual arrival of such reinforcements on a large scale.

The roar of hundreds of Nazi bomber, fighter, and transport planes taking up from 24 flying fields almost completed in Southern Bulgaria indicates that the successful defense of Greece against invasion must depend largely upon establishment of British supremacy in Balkan skies.

Without that the defenders' positions can be made untenable before Nazi columns wind over the mountain passes along the river valleys.

But with the British air force in ascendancy, the advance of German troops would be highly difficult, whether they sought to force a way through Yugoslavia or through Bulgaria against Eastern Greece and Turkey or by attack from the Black Sea.

If the Germans were to choose any route other than those opened up through the co-operation of Bulgaria, they will have to come by ways that are extremely difficult for large bodies of mechanized troops owing to the inferior surfacing of the roads. This factor is reported to have already given Germans trouble in making good the damage done by the heavy metal tracks of their tanks.

The only hint of Germany's intentions is the disposition of some 12 divisions—approaching 250,000 men—brought across the Gernovoda bridge in the Dobruja—the only Danube crossing suitable to heavy traffic in this region—and across pontoons at Giurgiu.

While the forces at the latter point can scarcely be en route for Greece via Sofia, the majority of the arrivals have headed for the Bulgarian Capital, whence they could strike either toward the right into Yugoslavia or straight down in the direction of Salonika.

Patrols Over Wide Area

Reconnaissance patrols have been observed as far apart as the Struma valley, heading from Serbia into Thrace, and the junction of the Turkish, Greek and Bulgarian borders.

The Nazi plan therefore might seem to be a threat to Turkey with the divisions of the left and a thrust toward Salonika with those of the right, at the same time as the Italians, further west in Albania, hold the attention of the Greeks opposing them.

If a situation of this kind developed, the Greeks and such British land forces as might be or have been sent to reinforce them, would have to defend a front of about 380 miles long from the Adriatic to the Turkish frontier.

It would not be an open front along which German troops could be deployed for simultaneous high-speed thrusts, as they were so successfully carried out on the plains of Flanders.

On the contrary the Nazis would have only certain defined lines of advance of which the two most important are the valleys of the Vardar and the Struma, about 40 miles apart where they enter Greece.

The prime concern of the Greeks would be to block these approaches to Salonika, and it would clearly be a matter of great importance to the British to see that this key-point of Balkan control did not fall into Nazi hands.

The great question is therefore can the Germans take up sufficient troops into action simultaneously over this difficult terrain to overwhelm the forces opposing them?

The answer to this seems largely in the hands of the RAF.

From existing bases in Greece and from bases that presumably can be counted on in Turkey the British would be within bombing range of Germany's entire Bulgarian-Rumanian communications system.

Substantial British reinforcements have arrived in the Middle East in the past few days, and there has been complete silence for some while as to what Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's forces—formerly known as the Army of the Nile—have been doing since they rushed the Italians out of Cyrenaica.

Naval Co-operation Needed

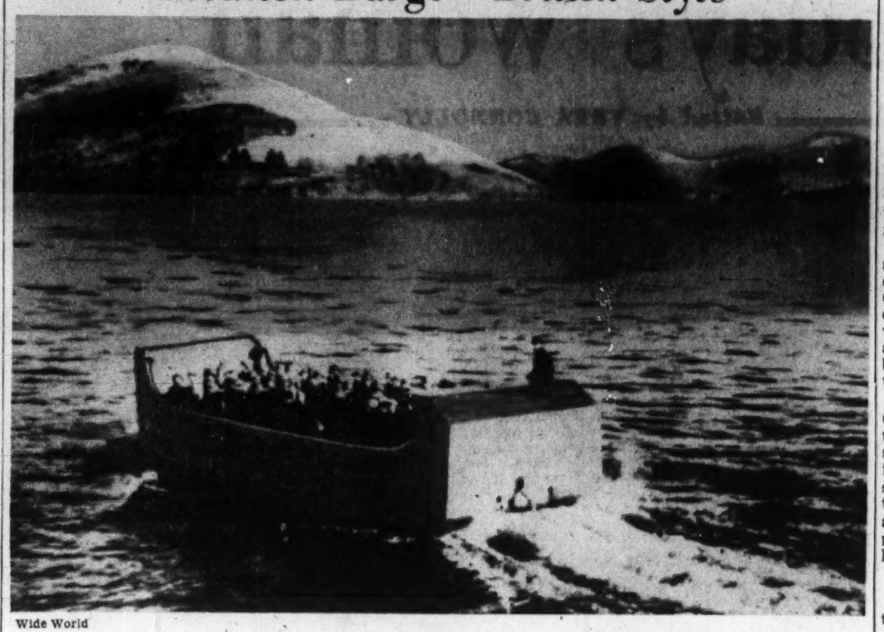
British military and air aid to Greece postulates naval co-operation as well, for though the British Navy has the upper hand there, the Mediterranean is by no means a safe channel for British communications these days.

The possibility cannot be overlooked that almost all the supplies from the west might have to go around the Cape to avoid the hazards of the Mediterranean narrows, which it has been declared, Herr Hitler proposes to try to close with submarines built in Germany and transported overland to Italian bases for assembly and operation.

Communications are of vital importance to Britain which does not possess Germany's great advantage of fighting from interior lines, and for this reason heavy commitments in the eastern end of the Mediterranean entail considerable risks.

But then also in the present case would avoidance of heavy commitments there, since German control of Salonika would imply not only forfeiture of a valuable bridgehead in the Balkans, but a greatly intensified threat to the Suez Canal.

Invasion Barge—British Style



Wide World

Troop Boat Used in Attack on Lofoten Islands

This radio picture from London shows one of Britain's newly developed invasion barges in action during the recent British raid on the Lofoten Islands, off Narvik, Norway. The barge is armored and carries 50 men. The front is similar to a steel shield in which there are 18 portholes for rapid firing guns. The soldiers are protected as they move toward shore by co-ordinated barrages from naval guns and bombing planes. The British are believed to be assembling a number of these craft for future operations against the Nazis and Italians. Photo passed by British censor.

Nazi Feint in East—Unrest Grows

By Kirke L. Simpson
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Germany's failure to answer immediately the British challenge in Greece suggests that it is in the West, not the East, that Herr Hitler will move when he attempts to fulfill his promise to take some of the war "load" off his Italian Axis mate.

It is improbable, if not impossible, that 100,000 British troops could have been set ashore in Greece without Germany having quick knowledge of the fact. Yet with tremendous Nazi air forces available in Bulgaria, within easy bombing distance of the debarkation ports, Berlin made no attack.

Nazi inaction is attributed to German unwillingness to risk a two-front war. Permitting any substantial British army to get ashore in Greece unopposed is understandable only if Berlin now knows that Turkey will fight if Greece is attacked; and that Yugoslavia and possibly Russia might also take a hand in the conflict.

Prolonged Resistance Seen

There are broad hints of that in the Balkan news. First word of the British landings in Greece came from Belgrade. It has greatly stiffened Yugoslavian resistance to Nazi diplomatic pressure. To supplement that, Yugoslavia and Turkey now have direct and personal word from President Roosevelt of all-out American material aid to nations which resist the Axis aggressors.

If a fully equipped British army of 100,000 men is ashore in Greece, unquestionably the odds of battle have been increased in favor of prolonged Greek-British resistance to any German attack. Available reports indicate that the Greek-British forces, even with that first increment of a British army of perhaps 300,000 included, are heavily outnumbered by the Germans in Bulgaria. That is not the key to the military situation, however.

Surprise Element Gone

What does matter is what distribution must be made of the Nazi Balkan armies to cover all danger points. With Turkey and Yugoslavia as potential anti-Nazi belligerents, the size of the German force available to march against Greece would necessarily be limited. And to outflank the Greeks facing the Italians in Albania or to seize Salonika, the Germans would have to cross terrain well adapted to defense, even by inferior numbers.

It is rugged country ill suited for Nazi "blitzkreig" technique and equipment. Furthermore, the element of surprise is lost to the Germans. Both the Greeks and the British are now well versed in blitzkrieg methods.

It is also a fact that Germany could not win the war, merely by crushing the British-Greek armies in the Balkans. That would not break the grip of the British on the Eastern Mediterranean and Italian Africa. It is to the West, to sea, air and even land attack on England that Herr Hitler must look for victory, not to the Balkans.

There is another good reason why the Germans should sit tight in Bulgaria. A war of major proportions in the Balkans would imperil sources of food and oil that are vital to Germany. Unquestionably a massive British air fleet is mustered at Greek bases within easy flight of Rumanian oil fields and would go into action if Nazi bombers attacked British debarkation ports in Greece.

The risks are great for Herr Hitler in the Balkans; the possible gains, except for keeping a deflated Italy in the war, not commensurate. It adds up to the probability that the Germans are planning to attack England, not Greece, in order to achieve the promised victory in 1941.

Turkish Envoy Talks With Soviet Leader

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 18

Turkish Ambassador Haidar Aktay conferred with Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Andrei Vyshinsky Saturday, it was learned in diplomatic quarters today.

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece (Delayed)—Amid all the confused reports coming from Yugoslavia as to the relations between the Government and Berlin, the fact has become clear that popular opinion has been nearing the revolutionary stage in its hostility to the Axis.

While Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovich were proposing, first to meet the German authorities in Vienna, then to go to Berlin, then to carry out the mission without Mr. Cincar-Markovitch owing to indisposition, and then to delay the Berlin visit, it became increasingly clear that were the mission to go to Berlin and accept the German proposals for alignment with the Axis, the result might well be a coup d'état overthrowing the regime.

Moreover, the strengthening of the Yugoslav Army Corps at points covering any advance through from Bulgaria into Albania or western Greece, the reported plans for Yugoslav-Turkish staff talks and the virtual closing of the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier all indicate a stiffening of the anti-Axis attitude among the Yugoslavs.

In regard to the practical closing of the frontier into Albania, it should be noted that hitherto Yugoslav neutrality had permitted certain staples to cross the frontier for the benefit of the Italian Army.

Reports, therefore, that Prince Paul has been drawing up the constitution of a military cabinet in case of emergency—which are not denied at Yugoslav sources—are welcomed by observers here in Athens as a sign of change of heart at Belgrade.

According to travelers reaching here from Sofia and Bucharest, the people of Bulgaria and Rumania are ready to mass immediately and effectively behind any concerted and properly organized mutiny against the German overlords.

Although none of such reports would indicate any movement that might prevent a German southward thrust, they nevertheless build up into an opposition that Berlin is bound to reckon with, particularly inasmuch as Turkey is reported to be in close touch with Russia and to be ferrying large numbers of troops across the Bosporus from Anatolia to strengthen the forces on the Europan side.

The recent bombing of a Greek hospital ship, the Socrates, coinciding with new Allied successes in Albania and Eastern Africa have not helped the two dictators to win more friends in the Balkans and have certainly not intimidated the dauntless Greeks.

Radiocast Censored

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 18 (AP)—Martin Agronsky, National Broadcasting Company representative, says one of his recent scheduled radiocasts from Ankara to the United States had been cancelled by Turkish authorities because he had reported British troops were in Greece.

NBC headquarters in New York announced it had received a cable from Mr. Agronsky explaining his radiocast was cancelled because he reported British troops entering Turkey, but that after checking his garbled cable today it found he meant Greece.

British Admiralty Reports 25 Ships Lost in Week

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—British and Allied merchant shipping losses for the week ended March 9 totaled 25 ships aggregating 98,832 tons, the Admiralty announced today.

The amended figure on losses for the previous week was 28 ships totaling 141,314 tons.

[The Admiralty's previous estimate of shipping losses for that week was 29 vessels totaling 148,036 tons—the heaviest weekly toll of merchant shipping reported by the British since last October.]

Weekly losses reported during February averaged 75,000 tons and during January, 53,000 tons.

The losses for the week ending March 9, the Admiralty said, included 20 British ships of 84,244 tons and five Allied ships of 14,588 tons. No neutral losses were listed.

During the same week, it said, the Axis powers claimed they had sunk 163,661 tons of merchant shipping.

Canada Arms Yachts

OTTAWA, March 18 (AP)—The 15 privately owned American yachts acquired by Canada early in the war have been armed and equipped and are in service in various parts of the world, the Navy Minister, Angus MacDonald, told the House of Commons yesterday.

The Munitions Minister, C. D. Howe, said that the yachts cost about $1,500,000.

Claimed by Nazis

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—The High Command reported today that a German submarine had sunk five armed merchantmen totaling 35,300 tons, out of a British convoy.

Another merchantman, of 4,000 tons, was claimed sunk during armed German air reconnaissance over the North Sea east of Newcastle.

Britain Fortifies Iceland To Stand Off Nazi Attack

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, March 18 (CP)—Britain has now consolidated its most northern military outpost, Iceland, to such good effect that no attempt by Germany to oust it would have the slightest chance of success.

A Reuters correspondent said he was given this assurance during a visit to British headquarters here.

"What I saw of the work accomplished in the nine months since they occupied this remote island just south of the Arctic Circle shows that no time has been wasted in converting it into a fortress of the Far North," the reporter wrote.

Permanent camps have been laid out, roads built, defenses constructed. High-speed Army trucks dash about the roads, moving men and material for further work. Some of the work has been done by Canadian soldiers stationed on the island.

Elaborate training maneuvers, involving a mock invasion, were being carried out when the correspondent arrived. Training in mobile warfare is a feature.

Officers and men are in excellent condition and they are getting full rations of good food, much of it bought locally.

Become Good Skiers

Special equipment—including Arctic coats—has been issued on a generous scale. Skis have been supplied by the Army authorities in large numbers and the men now are proficient in their use.

Principal recreations are skating and football—when ground conditions allow. Skating is particularly popular. Football matches are played with the Icelanders and two "international" games have been played between England and Scotland.

Reykjavik boasts two excellent movie theaters which are supplemented by film shows arranged by the troops themselves. The men are still talking of the performances of two E. N. S. A. (Entertainments National Services Association) concert parties which toured the island.

More serious pastimes include lectures given in the recreational huts and tramps to the island's beauty spots. Subjects of recent lectures include "Cotton—From Grower to Consumer," "English Law—Homicidal and Criminal," "Tropical Fish," and "The Interior of Iceland."

Local leave is often used to get to know Iceland better. The men form small parties and, equipped with rations and camping gear, tour waterfalls, hot springs and the other sights.

Job Training Popular

Vocational training is popular. Enthusiastic trainees are studying engineering, wireless and handicrafts, while there is tremendous interest in foreign languages, including French, German and Icelandic. On top of all this time is found to publish a weekly newspaper called "The Midnight Sun."

Great use is made by the troops of the natural hot water baths in the various towns. Near one camp some attractive, cherry-cheeked Icelandic girls were busy washing British soldiers' clothing in water that gushed, nearly boiling, from a natural hot spring. Long rows of khaki shirts fluttering on a line testified to the popularity of this unusual laundry.

Many of the roads over which the correspondent drove are deeply pitted with potholes but these do not worry the British drivers who maintain high speeds. They do not worry the British cars and trucks, either, for they stand up to these gruelling conditions magnificently.

Soviet Sees British Crisis

MOSCOW, March 18 (AP)—Red Star, organ of the Soviet Russian Army, said today in a review of the military and industrial resources of belligerents that "England might soon be in a critical position."

"British industry at present is behind German industry because Germany succeeded in using the industries of occupied countries," Red Star said.

The paper cited statistics to show that England melts 15,000,000 tons of steel yearly and produces 232,000,000 tons of coal annually, while Germany and the occupied countries melt 41,000,000 tons of steel and mine 420,000,000 tons of coal.

The review cited England's long lines of communications, its lag behind Germany in starting mobilization of resources and exposure of its industrial centers to air raids.

"It should not be forgotten, however, that England disposes of great resources of the vast British Empire," the paper said. "The dominions and colonies are playing a decisive role of supply for the metropolis."

Hottelet Permitted Belongings

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—Richard C. Hottelet, American correspondent who was arrested March 15, was permitted today to receive a suitcase of his clothing and personal necessities. He is held on what DNB (German news agency) said were charges of "suspicion of espionage."

Mr. Hottelet, a member of the Berlin staff of the United Press, an American news gathering and distributing agency, is receiving good treatment and will be permitted counsel, the German Foreign Office has advised the United States Embassy.

Attachés said the Embassy was assured he also will be permitted to receive visitors as soon as an investigation of his case is completed.

Jay Allen Held

VICHY, France, March 18 (AP)—French authorities today confirmed a Berlin report that Jay Allen, correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance, had been arrested Sunday near Chalons-sur-Saone and charged with attempting illegally to cross the boundary between Unoccupied France and the occupied zone.

A United States Embassy representative, a qualified source said, has been trying to obtain Mr. Allen's release. German authorities accused the writer of entering the occupied zone without a permit.

There was no information available regarding a report that another American newspaperman who accompanied Mr. Allen was also arrested.

[The N. A. N. A. office in New York said that the last it had heard from Mr. Allen was a week or so ago when he was at Vichy, capital of Unoccupied France.]

Speed Hobbyist Aids England

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell has turned his talent for speed to the benefit of the British armored car forces.

The Briton whose "Bluebird" motorboats and automobiles have been setting records for 30 years has designed a new type of armored car and has turned out a number of inventions, one of which has been accepted by the British Army.

Sir Malcolm, with two other British speed kings—John Cobb and George E. T. Eyston—stored his speedy cars and boats soon after England went to war in September, 1939.

He refused a promotion from his present Captaincy, instead organizing and commanding a motorcycle company.

From that he moved into the laboratory, and for several months has been spending long hours in experimental work.

"All my life my hobby has been speed," he said. "I've always worked with speedy motor boats and cars. Now I find myself absorbed with entirely different automotive problems and I am pleased that my experiments have proved of some value."

Whether Sir Malcolm's experiments also include work on England's fast motor patrol boats was not disclosed. Officially, his work is termed "military secret."

But if he should be, he might make those patrol boats hard to catch. Shortly before the war broke out, Sir Malcolm skittered his Bluebird II over the waters of Lake Coniston in England 141.74 miles an hour. Present patrol boats do possibly half that.

If he is trying to give more speed to armored cars, he has three decades of experience behind his work.

Sir Malcolm was the first man to drive a motorcar more than 300 miles an hour, speeding 301.33 miles an hour near Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1935.

[In 1939 Mr. Cobb hurtled his Railton Red Lion along the same course at 369.23 miles an hour.]

Sir Malcolm's own statements indicate, however, that he may be working on some entirely different phase of automotive engineering.

Attlee Affirms Full Effort

LONDON, March 18 (CP)—Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, said in an address reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation March 16 that Great Britain is determined "unswervingly to strain every nerve on her own behalf both in defense and attack."

"The machines produced by British labor and manned by British manpower defeated the attack made on us by the numerically far stronger German Air Force last summer," he said. "That same combination is carrying the counter-attack to Germany to make her wish that she had never started aerial warfare."

Mr. Attlee referred to the great wealth of Britain's manpower in the Empire when he said: "Hitler, in speaking so often of his 70,000,000 Germans standing together against Britain, made a great mistake in forgetting the millions of British from the Empire overseas who are pouring of their own free will into Britain to fight for an ideal."

Wedgwood Offers Union Plan

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Union of the United States and Britain after the war to enforce peace aims of the democracies was urged last night by the Labor leader, Mr. Joseph C. Wedgwood, in a broadcast to America.

"I do not believe it is any more difficult to get than was the union between England and Scotland in 1707."

He said: "If I pin my hopes to union with America, it is because union is the strongest bond, leaving no loophole for evasion of duty, or responsibility for sacrifice in the future."

Peace aims embodying the elimination of the Nazi and Fascist Government and measures to prevent their return to power would depend on the United States, Mr. Wedgwood asserted, adding: "You pay the piper and you call the tune."

Americans have a chance to think, he said, while Britons have their hands full of fighting the war.

'Modern' Army Band —Stokowski's Got It

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski has spent the last few weeks working with the Army Band at Fort McArthur, Calif., and has perfected what he believes to be the "modern Army band," his manager, Michael Myerberg, said last night.

The undertaking was attempted at the request of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, Mr. Myerberg added, and Dr. Stokowski has worked without remuneration.

Mr. Myerberg described as "ridiculous" remarks of Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio made on the House floor yesterday and declared that the band modernization process involved no extra cost.

The manager was reluctant to discuss details of the plan, but said Dr. Stokowski hoped to eliminate certain instruments familiar to military bands and to bring in new instruments.

1,000 Plane Record

WICHITA, Kan., March 18 (AP)—Stearman Aircraft Company on March 15 celebrated its feat of becoming the first plant in the Nation to deliver 1,000 planes to the Army and Navy under the defense program.

Stearman, a division of the Boeing Aircraft Company, makes primary trainers for the Army and Navy Air Corps. The plant employs 2,500 men at present and an expansion program under way will increase the number to about 8,000 by summer.

The Bremen: Fire or Trap?

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—The British were puzzled today by the Germans' frank disclosure of fire aboard the liner Bremen, and one authoritative source said he suspected it might have been bait to lure British bombers over a trap.

So far, the Air Ministry has not claimed that Royal Air Force bombers set the liner afire in their heavy raids last week on German ports.

Fire Extinguished

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—A fire aboard the German liner Bremen was extinguished yesterday after doing "heavy damage" to the 51,731-ton liner, pride of the Nazi merchant fleet, informed sources said today.

"An investigation of the conflagration has not yet been concluded," these sources said.

No additional light was thrown on the ship's location, although publication of dispatches yesterday from Bremen disclosing the fire had been taken as indication the liner was tied up there.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

You Needn't Go Abroad to Taste The Foods of Foreign Lands

In Foreign Quarters of Your Own City You'll Find The Rare Dishes for Which Far Countries Are Famed

By Gwendoline Keene

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Books have been written, and more will be, on the joys of adventuring in foreign lands in search of new and delicious things to eat. Yet all of this excitement may be had, if you live in any large American city, without stirring beyond the city limits.

It would be a mistake to tell you too much about these fascinating foreign quarters. For this would rob you of the joy of discovery. Every traveler must have his own adventures. And remember—you can't do the city in a day, or even a week! You'll come across minaretted churches that you'll return to, on a Sunday, to hear strange music. You'll find parties scheduled in various clubs that you'll be invited to most cordially. You'll make new contacts, with the same delightful ease as in the course of any travel. And you'll certainly taste new foods!

Since the northern races go in more heavily for the first courses than for desserts, let's begin with the Scandinavians. Pick a nice sunny day, and enter boldly a small grocery where the proprietor is blond, honest-blue-eyed, and slow of speech. I've chosen Boston because that is the city I know. But any other would do as well. Ask at a police station, newspaper office, or settlement house where the different foreign colonies are, and proceed on foot.

Many Colorful Dishes

In the Swedish store you'll find pickles and cheeses; red and green sausages; and pickled fish floating in brine with bay leaves, scarlet peppercorns, cloves and a slice or two of lemon. You may take home meat cakes, plain or fried; fish cakes canned with delicious lobster sauce; caviar, the true kind and the white, made of cod roe; also herring canned in dill sauce and—do you know it already?—goat's-milk cheese in dark brown slabs as brown and almost as sweet as maple sugar. There are fox berries, grown in Canada and used like cranberries, red sago for soups, and raspberry juice in bottles.

Try Lithuania next. In this grocery you'll find flat, light-colored pieces of meat that are "pigs' ears; small, tightly-tied cuts of smoked pork like pressed ham; and horse-radish colored with strawberry juice. Little bags hold what looks like dark Irish moss, it is used as a gelatine. A Polish shop will give you a pepper-coated spiced beef, smoked like a ham; and horse-radish in the roots. And in a Russian store you should ask for whole green tomatoes pickled.

Next—try a French delicatessen. You'll find a delicious-looking jellied meat loaf of chicken liver and bits of stuffing; also "blood pudding" beloved by Canadians—a dark-colored meat with all the juices left in. The proprietor may be a quizzical Belgian woman, and when she starts chatting she may mention that this pudding is so famous that they get orders for it from several hundred miles away. A customer for whom she wraps one up eyes it gloatingly and murmurs, "S'assez bien."

It's Like Traveling Abroad

As you journey to "little Italy" (in America) you find sweets becoming increasingly important: but vegetables, meats and "antipasto" are not to be overlooked. Among the vegetables are greens like endive, green and red kale and "finoche" or ennis, like our celery, to be eaten with dressing as a salad. You may go off with a berry box of growing chives. Mushrooms come dried, as is common in most of South Europe—as well as canned or fresh from local greenhouses. Dried red peppers and garlic come on strings; and something that sounds like "chiap" resembles soft, very salty peas and is used in "antipasto."

Among the canned importations in the Italian quarter are artichoke hearts, green peppers in vinegar, Italian string beans, and a thick tomato sauce for all sorts of dishes. There is the nourishing grain-like "Caruso paste," made with eggs and meant to be put in soup.

Next — traveling toward the Orient (in America) we find the richest desserts known anywhere in the food shops of Greeks and their neighbors across the Aegean, the Armenians. The main dishes of these nations resemble those of the Italians, and hold few novelties except for the strange dried octopus, generally sold in pairs. These are caught on the northern Mediterranean coast; they are no larger than a person's two hands; they have eight arms; they are light-colored like cod. But no one seems quite able to describe their taste!

See Pastry Being Made

The Greek and Armenian sweets are almost entirely new to us, and are worth knowing. On the other hand, the making of Turkish paste, which can be seen here in thick, sugar-coated panfuls in all the windows, has lost its mystery for the American girl. But it is a real revelation to watch the making of the unfamiliar sweets. In a little bakeshop you can look through a slide and see the baker dip a huge brush into a thin mixture of flour, sugar and water. He sweeps the brush over a large, polished, hot-iron surface, pauses a moment for the long threads of paper-like pastry to bake dry, and sweeps them off to make way for the next batch. The same mixture is used for pastry leaves—which also are baked on a hot surface and which come off in thin sheets like tissue paper. These pastry leaves are sold to other bakeshops, and to private families; for they are the basis of many sweets.

To make "paklava" you fill a baking pan with successive layers of the leaves, followed by ground almonds or other nuts and pure butter, cutting the panful one way before baking and the other way afterward. To make "katiafi," which one proprietor called "Armenian shredded wheat," you bake the straws with ground-up nuts and honey. If you can hold yourself down to nibbles, pour a honey syrup over either of them.

"Back to breadstuffs" is the watchword as we penetrate into the real Orient in the colony of the Syrians—a race among the oldest in the world. Perhaps you will be fortunate enough to find, in a picturesque little Syrian grocery store, a courteous young proprietor who will show you hollow leaves, made of two pieces of dough fastened around the edges, just like those broken in the New Testament narratives to feed the multitudes. He'll show you crushed wheat; many kinds of peas and beans; other vegetables such as okra and eggplant; and quite large dandelion heads grown in hothouses.

Well—you've "done the town"—probably not in a day, or even in seven. You've sampled more kinds of dishes than you ever knew existed, and have won over your skeptical family to mixtures they may have viewed at first with definite alarm. You've become acquainted with new peoples and new ways. In fact, within your own city you've found that trip abroad!

© Fox

Photographed as they were leaving Buckingham Palace, these are nine mannequins who recently visited the Palace to give Her Majesty the Queen a preview of models in the London Fashion Collection which is being sent to South America next month.

London Sends Fashion Show To South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Nine mannequins recently visited Buckingham Palace to give the first fashion show ever held within the precincts of the royal residence. They went to display models to Queen Elizabeth. But the Queen was not seeking additions to her own wardrobe. She was seeing a preview of models in the London Fashion collection which is being sent to South America for display in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Sao Paulo next month.

This is the first time that British fashion designers have exhibited models and textiles in South America. The show, which is to be exclusive to the Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay, indicates a serious effort, not only to increase the sale of British textiles, but also to establish London as the chief center for the fashion trade in Europe.

Textiles, comparable to those obtainable in peacetime, including tweeds, woolens, cotton, rayon, lace, and silk, are used in new ways adapted to the South American climate and conditions. More extravagant shapes, it is pointed out, are possible in southern countries, and colors have a different value when seen under brighter skies.

The project aims to give South American women what they want rather than to impose British ideas on them. In the past, it is pointed out, women from Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, reputed to be among the best-dressed women in the world, have gone for the most part to Paris for their clothes and materials. In the future, the designers say, they must come to London.

'Who'll Buy My Sweet Lavender?'

New Work Horizons for Women—11

By Mary Burhoe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's a far cry from old women peddling on London Bridge, to a petite and charming American sitting in her office in charge of the largest sachet manufacturing business in New York — a business founded by her and called by her own name. But the refreshing scent of lavender pervades her story, too. For her business started from lavender packets very like those of London Bridge fame, which she made for her own linen closets. Sachet making was just a pleasant hobby to her then. But it brought an opportunity. And though Mary Douglas had no knowledge of business then, her special interest being art, she did have the courage, perseverance and imagination to follow the opportunity through.

Friends Liked Them, Too

Her love for lavender had begun in an English school, where all her pink-cheeked schoolmates had kept the scented packets tucked away in their bureau drawers. Years later when she had a home of her own in Boston, and found herself nostalgic for the old fragrance, she sought out a wholesale house down by the wharves, bought the dried lavender and tied it up in mousseline. The dainty packets appealed to her friends — who begged her to supply them too. Among them was a buyer for Shepard's store, and one day Mary Douglas was asked to make a gross of her packets for the toiletries department. A gross! it sounded formidable. But she said she could and would. Off to the wholesale house she went, for what was now a wholesale quantity and was therefore procurable at a better price. The lavender packets caught on immediately. Other department stores ordered. She had to get two helpers, then four. All of a sudden she realized that, willy nilly, she was in business!

As she had a husband and three children, to whom she was devoted and whom she had no intention of neglecting in the slightest, her new step required a careful organization of her life so that home duties and pleasures would not be inundated with sachets.

Having enthralled Boston women with lavender, Mary Douglas sought new fields to conquer. New York might be too blasé, she thought. So she tried Philadelphia, and found its women as lavender-nosed as the Bostonians. Soon her orders were doubled. But still she managed to have the work all done in her home. Then one day came a new test of her resourcefulness. A buyer from a large Philadelphia store asked if she could supply some rosebud sachets, naming a large quantity. Though she had never actually worked with rose materials, she had been reading all the books on the perfume industry that she could get hold of. She said "Yes." Dashing to New York, she found the floral wherewithal, made her designs, and in three days was back in Philadelphia with samples ready to steam ahead with the order.

Added Other Scents

Soon she was adding other scents —violet, carnation, gardenia, a potpourri and spices—to her wares. Demand was growing beyond the capacity of her limited organization. Adding other capital to her profits, she established a factory and sales office in the heart of New York. And all this within a year after she had filled her first commercial order! Now, 11 years from the start, besides a nation-wide business here, she also sells in South America and Australia, and has a factory in Montreal and one in London—the latter at present turning out bandages and other war necessities instead of sachets. Each year her business has grown, and this war-time year is already way ahead of any preceding one.

Heard second-hand, the story of Mary Douglas has a bit of fairy-tale flavor. To build up a going business within a year—and out of such ethereal and utterly feminine trifles as sachets! But it's all real. And so, in the interests of other women who, without specialized training, need to capitalize on their good taste and skill in handiwork, I asked its founder about some of the practical aspects of success in sachets.

Advice to Other Women

First, what would be the chance for a woman without capital?

Mary Douglas's answer was confident. "A woman can start a business—in sachets, candy, or anything else she can make at home—without capital or with as little as $5. She'll find most of the wholesalers glad to extend credit of from thirty to sixty days, on her personal references. She should put out a small sign indicating her wares. With average luck she will have cash at the end of each day, or at least frequently during the month. This will enable her to make prompt payments to her wholesaler, and so keep her credit good. After she gets a little start, she can send out post cards to her friends and acquaintances. Before long, she will have not only the required packaging but the courage to go into a store to show her merchandise to the buyer. She will be likely to receive a larger order than she dreamed of.

"Of course one should choose a product that is not in an overcrowded field. And most important of all, before ever starting out, a woman should take an inventory of herself—to decide what qualifications she has and where they can best be used."

When asked what she considered had been her greatest assets in business, Mary Douglas pondered. "Well, for one thing, I'm wholeheartedly interested in these things. She looked around at the dainty boxes strewn over her desk. "I design all the sachets myself, and the packages, too. I try to give each article some distinction, whether it's a tiny packet of lavender, a perfumed closet panel, or my 'Sachet Suzette,'" and she pointed to a fetching boudoir doll whose skirt was bouffant with potpourri. "Each must be 'gifty' looking and convenient, too. For instance, this handkerchief case—you see how easily it opens up to save fumbling for the hankies.

"I keep my prices reasonable, and am careful to have no friction with the buyers for the stores. They're delightful and very human people. And I try to be human too. For instance, I never urge them to buy any larger quantities than they're sure they can sell. An order for only a half dozen items is quite all right."

Although Mary Douglas didn't say much on this point, it's evident that she works tremendously hard. Besides designing about fifty styles a year, she sells, touring the country from coast to coast.

Eleventh of 12 Tuesday and Friday articles.

Zofia Sikorska Heads Polish Canteen in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

When an invitation to meet Miss Zofia Sikorska and some of her fellow countrywomen at the Scottish Women's Lyceum Club reached me, I accepted with a feeling of pleasant anticipation. Many of the guests were distinguished writers and artists in their native Poland, but the guest of honor was to be the daughter of the Polish Prime Minister and Commander of the Polish Army.

I found Miss Sikorska, a dark, charming-looking girl, dressed smartly in the uniform of the Polish Red Cross. Although only 24 years of age, she is head of more than a score of Polish canteens and social centers which have been set up in Scotland.

"Twenty-eight Polish women are now helping me by working in these canteens," Miss Sikorska told me. "They give a feeling of home that is deeply appreciated by their menfolk." Miss Sikorska is very modest about her work. And of her loved country she hardly speaks.

Preserving Polish Culture

At a later date, when I met her again, by appointment, at the Allied Club, she told me more about the work she is carrying on in Scotland. She is particularly interested in the cultural section of the Polish Red Cross, and she is keen to keep alive the culture of her country in all its branches—poetry, painting, music, dancing, and drama.

Miss Sikorska, like many women of her country, is a noted horsewoman and has won prizes at gymkhanas in her own country. A more recent experience with horses was of a very different character. It was, indeed, a stern ordeal—driving wagons of foodstuffs to Warsaw. As the journey was over a hundred miles, it took her several days to make the trip with a team of two horses, and she had to put up at remote villages on the way. She stayed in Poland until March, 1940, laboring to organize the food supply. But eventually she had to leave, and she is now stationed in Scotland.

She smiled when I mentioned that in return for their hospitality quite a number of Scots seemed to be acquiring Polish manners and a Polish accent! In almost every village where Poles are stationed some of the houses have Poles who are studying English, for the Poles have adopted Britain as their home and are anxious to learn as much as they can about it.

Even the Bird Speaks Polish

An amusing story is going the rounds of how one Scottish minister, returning home after a 10 days' absence, found the language of his parish no longer a blend of Scots and English—which it had been since the time of the Roman invasion—but a blend of Scots and Polish! At his first house of call he was surprised to hear the budgerigar (Australian grass parakeet) repeating mysterious words which he was unable to understand. He was then told that the bird was repeating the Polish equivalent for "Very good!"

The Polish exiles are, for the most part, married men separated from their families. These lonely men have been welcomed into Scottish homes, where the children especially have taken them to their hearts. It is not only the children, however, who have adopted the Poles. One well-known and remarkable old Scottish lady was seen walking like a duchess towards a Polish camp, a basket over her arm and a sentry on either side.

Something for the General

"Whaur's yer General!" she demanded. "I've something for him." Into his presence, accordingly, she was ushered, and there she proudly laid before him a baking of treacle scones wrapped in a spotless cloth. The General was delighted and then and there gallantly conducted her on a tour of the camp, parting from her by kissing her on both cheeks. The Scots are notoriously undemonstrative, so it is safe to conclude that such a thing had never before happened to the old lady in all the 86 years she had spent at the brae foot.

Scots have been quick to approve the mixture of freedom and discipline which exists between officers and men in the Polish Army, for it is something that they understand and that appeals to their sense of equality.

Expression of Thanks

The Poles are grateful for the hospitality that has been shown them, and they have found a number of unique ways of expressing their appreciation. For instance, a Polish soldier erected a "Thanks" memorial stone in a village where they had met with unlimited kindness. The stone was an obelisk taken from a ruined mansion house in the neighborhood, but the Polish eagle finely carved upon it was the work of the men themselves. Their artistic sense had found a welcome outlet in this labor of gratitude, and the "memorial" was surely one of the most genuine ever erected.

In the west of Scotland, too, the Poles are busy. Many of their womenfolk are studying at the "boarding school" established for women there. Maj. Marta Korwin of the Polish Army Nursing Corps, a young society woman, is giving cookery lessons to Glasgow women, initiating them into the secrets of making Poland's national dish "borich," or cabbage soup. The lessons help to raise money for the support of the Polish "boarding school."

These exiled Polish women are eagerly learning all they can; for they look forward to the day when they will take part in the reconstruction of their beloved country.

I. C. Gorrie

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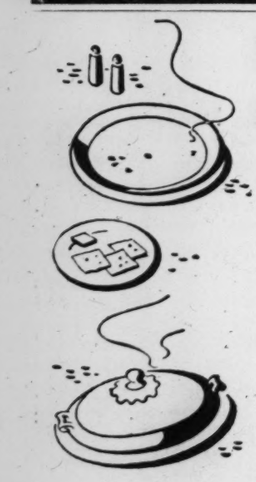

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★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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Advertisement

Where Planes Go, Fuel Must Go

Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

The Army Tries Out a New Gasoline Truck

One of the new airplane fueling trucks designed by engineers of the United States Army Air Corps at Dayton, Ohio. It is versatile in its loading and discharging facilities and is equipped for use in rough terrain. The truck is undergoing some rough service tests here. One set of wheels is in a roadside ditch while the trailer wheels are on an embankment. This type truck carries 4,000 gallons of gasoline.

How to Choose a Good Aviation School

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News of Aviation

In an effort to aid unwary and uninformed persons in seeking good mechanical instruction in accredited aviation schools, Southern Flight, Dallas, Texas, aviation magazine, recently made a survey of schools of instruction and emerged with considerable sound conclusions.

Milton F. Baldwin, Southern Flight correspondent, lists eight standards which he considers a safe "yardstick" for mechanical schools.

1. Have printed matter sent you by mail. A reputable school does not need to fear mail fraud charges.

2. Reach your own decision, with printed facts before you, and no salesman present. Don't be a salesman's pushover.

3. Avoid a personal inspection trip. The uninformed very often are unable to tell the difference between a good school and a poor school.

4. Does the school say you'll get $30-35 on your first job, or that age makes no difference? Beware! Beware! Actually most plants begin with the Government approved scale of 50 cents an hour, give preference to applicants between 18 and 31 years.

5. Ask the Better Business Bureau how the school rates. This will save you money and grief.

6. Request the school's 1940 record of placements. It attests to the value of its courses and the soundness of its training.

7. Check the number, education and experience of instructors. After all, of what else is a mechanic school composed?

8. Verify the school's operating age. You want to buy expertly administered instructional experience instead of growing pains!

Super Dive Bomber

Greater striking power for the United States Navy's air arm will be available through the greatly improved Curtiss dive bomber, completion of which was announced in the news columns the other day. Designed to operate off aircraft carriers, the new Curtiss dive bomber is intended as a harrier of the surface fleet of an invader and, according to Burdette S. Wright, Vice-President of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, its wide use would make invasion of the United States difficult if not impossible.

The new dive bomber, designated the Curtis XSB2C-1, is a two-place, all-metal, low-mid-wing monoplane with a 1,700-horsepower engine which classes it as one of the most powerful single-engined craft now made in America.

While exact details of armament and performance are unavailable, Mr. Wright said the Navy wanted a dive bomber that could carry twice as many heavy bombs as previous types; fly twice as far as present models; remain in flight 4½ hours longer; fly 100 miles an hour faster and double previous armament.

Comparison with armament and performance figures of a previous type dive bomber, as listed by Aerosphere, aeronautical directory, indicates that the new bomber carries at least two 30 or 50 caliber machine guns firing straight ahead, a machine gun facing the rear, and provision for at least two 500-pound bombs or 1,100-pound bombs under the fuselage, which is now streamlined; and a rack on each wing carrying at least two 100-pound bombs. Estimated new cruising range is 1,200 miles and top speed is estimated between 335 and 350 miles an hour.

Designed for rapid mass production, the new dive bomber is scheduled for production in Curtiss' new plant now under construction at Port Columbus, Ohio.

Transport Building

Indications are that the Aircraft Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management will now favor the limited production of new transport models, according to the National Aeronautic Association. It was feared at first in airline circles that the defense program might entirely suspend development of newer, faster transports.

Thus the development of improved Douglas DC-4's, the 40-passenger transport, the Lockheed Constellation and the Boeing Stratoliner are expected to continue. So the American position in air commerce and the acquisition of a fleet of superior transport planes for use in emergency will continue.

Production of the Douglas DC-3, the 21-passenger transport, which is virtually standard on the transcontinental and border-to-border routes, also is expected to continue.

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Planning a Small Vegetable Garden

A great deal of practical fun is to be had in planting a vegetable garden. Even a small one, say 10 feet square, will yield a return of several times the outlay in seeds, and will be large enough for a half dozen tomato plants, a row of lettuce, several rows of peas or beans and perhaps a few squash vines.

A more ambitious gardener might want up to 1,000 square feet, which should be ample to supply summer vegetables to a family of four. The experts say that 1,000 square feet per person gives enough vegetables (fresh and preserved) for the whole year, at a cost of not more than $3 or $4 a person.

The vegetable garden should receive about six hours of sun a day, with leafy vegetables such as lettuce, spinach, etc., demanding less than those which flower. The soil should be fairly rich, preferably sandy loam. Heavy soils should be worked over with sand, manures, and other fertilizers.

A number of suburban gardeners use their small vegetable patches for burning leaves and garden refuse, planting them later in the spring. Others, with perhaps less litter, gather their leaves, etc., into huge piles on their vegetable gardens and treat them with commercial powders which transform any refuse into quick garden compost. This can then be turned under in the spring.

Radishes Grow Easily

Probably the easiest vegetables to raise are radishes, lettuce, and tomatoes. Radishes come up in a few days and are ready to be eaten within a month. Lettuce can be sown at intervals of a couple of weeks and the supply kept constant all summer. In raising tomatoes it is better for the beginning vegetable grower to buy his plants. Otherwise, they must be started early indoors, and later transferred to the garden. Set the young plants about a foot and a half apart, in soil that is not too rich, and support them with sturdy stakes.

Peas and beans, next in popularity, demand more attention, but are quite as easy to grow. Early peas should be sown in furrows, four inches deep, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Plant the seeds, one to an inch, about four times their depth, and fill in the furrows gradually as the vines develop. It is wise to put in brush (or other support) along with the seeds, so you won't have to disturb the roots later. Later peas can be planted for later crops.

Study your seed catalogues to find what kind of beans you will plant. Stringless? Green, or wax? Bush or pole? The new Tender Pod Bean is ready to pick within 48 days of planting, and is said to be stringless and fiberless. Although bush beans seem more in keeping with the small vegetable garden, much is to be said for pole beans, which yield more heavily and offer easier picking.

Beets and Carrots

From peas and beans the gardener can experiment with all kinds of vegetables. Potatoes, for instance, are fun. Select a sprouting one from your own vegetable bin. Cut it up, with two eyes to a piece, and plant three to five inches deep, one to two feet apart.

Many people would not be without beets and carrots. Beets can be fairly thickly planted and thinned out for greens, leaving the rest to develop into firm round roots. It must be remembered, however, that root vegetables need soil that has been spaded and enriched to an adequate depth.

If well fertilized and carefully planned, the small vegetable garden can be made to yield much more than its size would at first indicate. For instance, the space occupied with early peas, beans, or lima beans can be given over to late cabbage plants. Though plenty of space must be allotted to the various vegetables, many times late crops can be sown between the rows. Thus, young tomato plants can be set out between rows of radishes or lettuce. Corn may be planted between rows of early peas, which are usually planted a foot and a half apart. Squash vines are often combined with corn; these trail over the ground while the corn grows upward. Feed your garden heavily, however, for you are making it do extra duty. Use a commercial fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 4-8-7. Choose your seeds carefully from a reliable dealer, keep your garden weeded, and cultivate at least once a week, preferably after it has had a good soaking.—E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

A Florida Welcome For Migratory Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Lawrence Givens has been given a new "jigsaw puzzle" assignment in a widespread wildlife conservation program.

At present he is trying to replant waterfowl foods along the shores and on the bottoms of 200 ponds and lakes in Florida. To do this he must first make a study of the possibilities of each pond and lake area.

"We have grazing and shooting factors under control," said Mr. Givens, "and as soon as our food problem is solved, we expect to have waterfowl wintering again in all shunned areas."

Less than 30 years ago the Panacea tract of the St. Mark's refuge was one of the most excellent areas for migrating waterfowl wintering on the Florida Gulf Coast. On this part of the sanctuary are nearly 200 freshwater ponds ranging in size from a quarter of an acre to 400 acres. But few migratory fowl are now using this section of the refuge.

The St. Mark's Migratory Bird Refuge, consists of 54,722 acres lying along the Gulf of Mexico. The Canadian Goose is the most common visitor to this sanctuary, with over 9,000 wintering here.

Liner Siboney En Route On Last Civilian Trip

LISBON, Portugal March 18 (AP)—The American Export liner Siboney with 343 passengers sailed last night for New York on what is expected to be its last voyage before being taken over by the United States War Department.

Washington Sideglances

Even Germany has to pay U. S. defense tax for aid to Britain—Demand for pens should show increase—There's much in a name—The Secretary gets around.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Democratic Hospitality: Kurt G. Sell, who covers President Roosevelt for the official German news service had just finished telephoning to Europe his story of the President's Saturday night speech demanding "speed—and more speed" for the battle against Hitlerism.

The phone rang. It was the telephone company reporting that the bill for the call would be $104.07. "That," said the voice, "includes the national defense tax."

"If that wasn't adding insult to injury . . ." commented the jovial Mr. Sell as he related the incident to his colleagues.

Prize Penman: As champion penflourisher, President Roosevelt bowed this week to Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey.

The President used six pens to sign the lend-lease bill but his record was promptly broken by his former Secretary of the Navy who, in putting his name on a new labor law, managed to employ 35 different pens, to be distributed as souvenirs to as many interested persons.

Educating the Public: Officials of the new National Gallery of Art, ceremoniously opened here last night, are doing their best to keep it from being called the "Mellon Gallery."

Reason is that Mr. Mellon, in his letter giving his great collection to the public, specified that the gallery should not bear his name, but should be called the National Gallery, so other benefactors would feel free to add to the collection.

Even telephone operators at the Gallery have been instructed.

"Is this the Mellon Gallery?" queried a friend of ours the other day.

"This," said a firm voice at the other end, "is the National Gallery of Art."

Leg Man: No swivel-chair executive is Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

True to his newspaper training, Mr. Knox has made first-hand investigations in every branch of his service. He has been down in a submarine ridden on destroyers, flown in bombers, and tried out everything the Navy has to offer.

The time he insisted on being catapulted from an aircraft carrier, the commanding officer was extremely hesitant, fearing for his superior's safety. But Mr. Knox reminded him that "orders are orders" and away he was shot, the first Secretary ever to have had such a distinction.

Congressional Confession: Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, who sends a mimeographed letter back home each week, has some terse confessions this week on fiscal matters in Washington.

Among them:

"The oldest and worse joke in the world—'elect me and I'll reduce taxes.'"

"A budget is little more than a method of worrying before you spend instead of afterwards."

President Dedicates Gallery To Preservation of Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The United States Government today threw open to the public its new National Gallery of Art, donated by Andrew W. Mellon and dedicated by the President of the United States to the preservation of freedom, "everywhere endangered."

Standing in the midst of priceless paintings and sculpture dating from the thirteenth century and addressing a throng of nearly 8,000 public officials, diplomats, and art connoisseurs assembled last night in the Gallery's palatial halls, President Roosevelt declared that "the freedom of the human spirit and human mind which has produced the world's great art and all its sciences—shall not be utterly destroyed.

"To accept, today, the works of German painters such as Holbein and Durer, and of Italians like Botticelli and Raphael, and of painters of the Low Countries like Van Dyck and Rembrandt, and of famous Frenchmen, famous Spaniards—to accept this work today on behalf of the people of this democratic Nation is to assert the belief of the people of this Nation in a human spirit which now is everywhere endangered and which in many countries, where it first found form and meaning, has been rooted out and broken and destroyed," the President declared.

Other Participants

Also participating in the dedication ceremony were Samuel H. Kress, New York chain-store operator, who has donated his collection of 375 Italian paintings and 18 sculptures to hang along with Mr. Mellon's 126 paintings and 21 sculptures; Paul Mellon, son of the Pittsburgh financier, statesman, and diplomat; and Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the new Gallery.

The Chief Justice hailed the Gallery as a "memorial to an eminent benefactor, whose patriotic ardor and love of art prompted the conception of his plan for public enrichment, now happily brought to fruition."

Mr. Kress, who has lived alone surrounded by his paintings for many years, told the audience; "I shall miss them. But I am happy in the thought that, during my lifetime, my collection intact is settled in my country in a permanent home in this magnificent structure. It is a great privilege to give our best to our country. As an older person, I feel this particularly now that we are asking our young men to place their lives at the disposal and service of their Government."

The dedication recalled to President Roosevelt the completion of United States Capitol, which the new gallery rivals in size and general contour. That was during the Civil War and it had been "an expensive and laborious business, diverting money and labor from the prosecution of the war, and certain citizens found much to criticize.

Union Shall Go On

"Lincoln when he heard the criticisms, answered: 'If people see the Capitol going on, it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on.'

"We may," declared Mr. Roosevelt, "borrow the words for our own. We, too, intend the Union shall go on. We intend it shall go on, carrying with it the great tradition of the human spirit which created it.

"The dedication of this gallery to a living past, and to a greater and more richly living future, is the measure of this earnestness of our intention that the freedom of the human spirit shall go on."

While praising unstintingly the generosity of Mr. Mellon and Mr. Kress, the President took the opportunity to allude to the New Deal theory of art as "not something just to be owned, but something to be made.

"It is the act of making and not the act of owning which is art," he declared. Referring to the rooms full of American painting spread across the country in the last few years, "some of it good, some of it not so good," the President insisted that "art is not a treasure in the past or an importation from another country, but part of the present life of all the living and creating peoples—all who make and build; and, most of all, the young and vigorous peoples who have made and built our present wide country."

Distinguished Guests

The great throng of distinguished guests, many of whom had come from other cities for the opening, circulated through the scores of galleries, each designed in background to fit the school of art on display. Largest group of spectators, both expert and lay, gathered around Raphael's soft-toned "Alba Madonna" for which Mr. Mellon reputedly paid more than $1,000,000 to the Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad.

Most popular spots for resting were the stoops in the two garden courts, banked with varieties of brilliant yellow acacia bushes. In the center of each played fountains adorned with cherubs that once graced the gardens of Versailles. Another larger fountain surmounted with Giovanni Bologna's famous bronze figure of Mercury splashed gently in the rotunda, modeled after the Pantheon in Rome and flanked by columns of green Italian marble. Guests who could not crowd into the hall where the President delivered his address, heard through loud speakers installed in the other galleries.

The Marine Band furnished half a dozen orchestras scattered through the Gallery.

A bit of news announced in connection with the opening was the loan to the Gallery of a group of American paintings by Chester Dale and the donation of a collection of prints by Miss Ellen Bullard and three anonymous donors. Later on the Gallery expects to obtain the art collection of Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia traction magnate and philanthropist.

The National Gallery will be open to the public without charge every day in the year except Christmas and New Year's Day.

New Native Ruler Installed at Tangier

TANGIER (AP)—A new nominal native ruler was installed by the Spanish Government March 7 at this formerly internationalized seaport on the Strait of Gibraltar.

Given the title of Baja, Sidi Larbi Tensamani, passed between files of Spanish troops in a procession to the governmental headquarters. The Baja succeeds the Mendoub, Si Mehemmed Tazi, who had been native head of the Tangier Government since it was internationalized in 1928. He was ousted by the Spanish, who occupied the Tangier zone last June and later decreed it to be a Spanish protectorate.

German diplomatic representatives took over the Mendoub's palace, turning it into a consulate. There the Nazi flag has been raised, the first time a German banner has flown in Tangier since 1914.

Japan and Venezuela Renew Trade Accord

TOKYO, March 18 (AP)—Japan and Venezuela signed a one-year trade agreement March 11 whereby Japan agreed to purchase as many Venezuelan products as possible, it was announced today.

Details were not given, but the terms were said to be about the same as in a previous understanding which expired Feb. 28.

Interned Germans Get New U. S. Home

FORT STANTON, N. M., March 18 (AP)—The crew of the scuttled German liner Columbus set to work today to make a home of a renovated CCC barracks in the mountains of the semi-arid southwest. Six thousand miles separated the 411 Nazis from the fatherland and more than a tenth that distance separated the sailors from the nearest sea coast.

Their new home, presumably for the duration of the war, consists of 20 odd frame buildings on the grounds of the Fort Stanton Marine veterans Hospital in the foothills of the Sierra Blanca Mountains.

Its lumber, adobe and tar paper construction contrasts sharply with the Germans' quarters aboard the $30,000,000 luxury liner, Columbus, which they fired Dec. 17, 1939, off the Virginia coast, to escape the British. The Germans were brought here from Angel Island, San Francisco, where they had been interned.

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The Home Forum

The Ever Burning Lamp

MUCH HAS HAPPENED in England since I last wrote for the Home Forum: events too tremendous to be spoken or written about by a single, quiet observer. I say "quiet"; and American readers may question the word, wondering whether it is possible to find quietness in England now that the fury is let loose overhead, driving folks to a life like that of the primitive cave-dwellers.

But I still say "quiet"; for, in many respects, the inward life, the life in the heart and imagination, is more at peace, more serene in faith, than ever it was before, when life appeared so comfortable on the surface. Now, indeed, there is no surface, for the normalities of our civilization are cracked and littered about, a mockery of all the small material things which we once held precious. We have other things to hoard now: things of the mind, the spirit.

And how do we do it, amid the uproar? By the time this appears in print, Mr. Wendell Willkie, who has set off home today, will have told the American people how he has seen it being done. And I believe that what he will emphasize will be the fact that it is being done quite naturally, quite unconsciously, as though hope, happiness, and confidence were the usual and habitual state of affairs.

Let me also try to show, by one or two instances; how it is done.

* * *

I have had much to say, in the past, about the old-world, deep-historied chambers where I lived in Central London with my companion and my books, interrupted at the right seasons by a noisy home-coming of certain urchins from school, at which times we departed, lock, stock, and Hamish, the terrier, for the fifteenth-century cottage which my companion had made into a paradise. Now both those refuges are somewhat obscured. The cottage went first. Now the chambers, like others in its neighborhood, stand under the sky, and the weather. The mullioned window of the room that was my study still pokes up, but like a Gothic ruin. There will be no more meetings there of cronies and philosophers; no music-making, no family voices.

But the companion so often referred to is not daunted. She has gone out questing; and has found, in the middle of the Kent battle area, a barn surrounded by a group of four hop-kilns. Out of these she has made —while the air-battles of last year raged overhead—a new home facing the sun, on the southern slope of a hill divided between cherry-orchards and hop gardens. And she is now building steps down the field, to lead to the land she has broken for the growing of more food; land that, after the coming of peace, will be turned into another garden, a spot where that peace shall be fully symbolized and celebrated.

* * *

That is an example of the way our people are responding to the attack upon our ancient institutions and habits. The shaking up is doing us good. America has already heard of the burning of the books in one night-raid over London. Six million books, including the new lists of some half-dozen publishers, about to be launched this spring, vanished in a few hours. But the result has worked a miracle. Within a week after the catastrophe, a system has been set up which has been hinted at and hesitated over for the past twenty years. Publishers and wholesalers have got together and begun a machinery of book-distribution that will not only bridge the present crisis, but will also make for economy and simplification in the future. The price of books ought permanently to be lowered by the process; and that is a step toward the better world.

Not only the book world, about which I know best, acts in this way. I heard the other day of a young merchant who, since the last war, has built up a big wholesale business in herbs and spices. One night his warehouse, grinding mills, and offices were completely burned out. All that remained was his safe with the papers in it. Two days later he was installed in a temporary office, with a warehouse some streets away, by his *competitors!* And his turn-over for the following month exceeded that of the same month in the preceding year.

* * *

And here is one other example, the one about which I set out to write. But first I must explain that today writers obviously are handicapped, and especially young writers, the beginners whose names are unknown to public and publisher. Publishing the work of beginners is a long-term investment; and it is not to be expected that, with conditions so violent as they are today, such commitments are readily undertaken. Thus the still "mute, inglorious Miltons" have not been much heard of lately.

The silence, however, has been broken by one brave young poet, who has brought himself to my notice by sending me a neatly cyclostyled, green-bound booklet of verse with no address on the title page. He is unknown to me, and I am ashamed to say that, owing to the press of daily affairs —for even the domestic round is a complicated technique at the moment—I have let his book remain on my table for a month. But last night, while the moaning bombers passed overhead and made sleep a deferred pleasure, I took up this book and broke fresh ground.

* * *

I was impressed. The work was a joy in itself, apart from the way in which it had been published. The method of its appearance would assure me that the poet believed in himself, and was determined to be heard above the din of tanks, planes, and propaganda. The work itself *did* assure me that such determination was justified. For here was a brave spirit gifted with the singing voice. And what a serene voice it was. I lay under the black-out, reading and rejoicing, with that swift recognition that only true, energetic, and deep-mined poetry brings. I wanted to sing in the night as I read the following lines:

"We are the passing contacts of two worlds;
Power out of space and time
Touches in us into a life's short light
The temporal earth.
Calm shine some, in whom power and
dead-weight hold
A steady balance; some
Smoulder an age; some flare smokily up;

"Some by a chance blow are untimely over;
On others
Presses too hard the splendor of the power;
Glows like a star their mold, but in an hour
Burns out."

I lay cogitating about this, and the earth-shaking thud of bombs went unnoticed for a few moments. This poet, Martin Robertson by name, was more triumphant than they as he asked me to look into "absolute darkness infinitely bright." That phrase alone is a prophecy of our English mood, which will bring us through to a great sunrise.

* * *

I listened again to the invaders, and their sinister music as they winged toward London. But the poet had something to say of London. Listen:

"Trafalgar Square, laid empty in the moonlight,
And long Whitehall received my echoing paces,
The noiseless passage of my friend and guide.
We turned, and left behind the shadowy spaces
Of Parliament Square, crossed the untrafficked, wide
Embankment to the bridge, and saw the reach
Of river, silver at the full of tide.
'East from the sea and Greece, West out of beech
Woods, Berkshire, childhood, Annabel, the flood
Waits for the turn,' began my helper. 'Each
Of countless currents met in you has stood
Waiting too long. Oh, do not miss your hour.
Deep hoarded in your heart a wealth of good
Observed, absorbed, lies ready. Give it power.'"

Odd, jerky verse, some may think; obscured with private emotions and references. But how it moves, with what a tide of resolution and hope. "Give it power!" That might be a trumpet call to our people today; and to all free folk determined to live by the light that is within them. "Give it power!"

Thank you, Martin Robertson, on a dark night.

RICHARD CHURCH

England—Afterward

When all is said, and every tongue is silent,
There'll come a new exuberance to earth:
She'll speak in happy syllables like music,
Voicing a purer joy, a kindlier mirth;
And all her creatures shall conspire together
To flaunt a whiter fleece, a gayer feather.

When all is said, and bells again are ringing
From battered towers that have kept their grace,
A brighter green shall rise to heal the meadows,
A lovelier hawthorn veil each wounded place;
And lonely people soberly returning
From a long quest, shall find new lanterns burning.

ANNE LLOYD

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

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DESIGN FOR A GOBLET: *An Etching by Albrecht Altdorfer*

ALBRECHT ALTDORFER (c. 1480-1538) was a German master of graphic art. In painting, he is distinguished as the head of the Regensburg School. Besides being a painter, he was an architect and one of the most brilliant printmakers in Germany. In the repertoire of Altdorfer's prints are wood cuts, engravings, and etchings; of sacred themes, landscapes, and decorative designs. Altdorfer's etched landscapes are said to be amongst the greatest rarities in the print market. The goblet etchings are almost as rare.

Altdorfer was one of the first to experiment in the medium of etching; the first to etch a landscape. We know what etchers have accomplished since his day in the field of nature portrayal.

Soon after 1530, he produced twenty-three designs for silversmiths. Twenty of them were for goblets. The goblet designs show his fine sense of ornament and the grace and pains with which he worked in this new medium. Altdorfer's will listed several silver vessels in his private collection. This print is considered one of the finest of Altdorfer's etchings. The vessel is embellished, as we observe, with lilies of the valley.

The monogram of Albrecht Altdorfer may be seen etched clearly on the unornamented band near the top of the goblet. It is interesting to compare this monogram with that of Albrecht Dürer.

D. A.

Greenland à la Mode

IT IS HARD to appreciate the importance of clothing to the Eskimo without first having spent a winter in the Arctic. . . .

The Eskimo, like the diver, is massively booted, sometimes doubly booted. The rest of his figure in winter furs is not less clumsy than that of the man dressed for underseas. Bulky fur trousers worn over cotton jeans are surmounted by an equally bulky fur jacket, which rises into a large globular hood affording complete protection from the surrounding elements, save in front, where a circular opening is left for vision and air. Were this small opening glass-covered, the resemblance to the diver's helmet would be complete. On his hands and high over his wrists the land diver of the North wears immense mittens of sealskin.

The hooded fur jacket or parka worn over the cotton *anorak* is known as the *timiak*. Prosperous Greenlanders wear native caribou-skin *timiaks*; the less fortunate must content themselves with imported Lapp skins of reindeer, which are stiff, clumsy, and heavy. . . . *Timiaks* characteristically are loose and warm, dry readily, and can, if necessary, be used with comfort as sleeping bags. . . .

Men's trousers are made of carefully prepared hairy-seal skins in Sarfanguak. Although less comfortable than the bearskins worn farther north, the trousers are warm and waterproof, and last indefinitely. . . .

But the Eskimo's wardrobe is not limited to purely utilitarian qualities. Much attention is given to decoration, particularly by the women, who are more of the time indoors. Their dress boots are of smooth dyed or bleached skins, ornamented usually with a sort of skin mosaic, and with stripes and bands and scalloped or embroidered tops. Women's sealskin trousers are gay with stripes of vari-colored skin in neat designs. Over the chemise a brightly colored cotton jacket is worn, enlivened further by an immense, almost capelike beaded collar reaching down to midarm and almost to the waist, brilliant with individual patterns in the most glowing hues obtainable. In all Greenland, I am told, no two collar patterns are identical. — From "Greenland Lies North," by WILLIAM S. CARLSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Realization of Harmony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOES NOT MANKIND generally desire to be healthier and happier? Do we not all long for comfort, joy, peace, and harmony, and does not our search for them often seem to be frustrated? Sometimes it is felt that a discordant condition, such as lack, sin, sickness, or accident, is inevitable, and that we have little or no control over it. In other words, there seems to be little semblance of divine order or plan in the world about us.

Recognizing the importance of thought in individual experience, Shakespeare made the statement, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." This sentence is the acknowledgment that both harmony and discord in everyday affairs are manifested by states of human thinking. Christ Jesus recognized that wrong thinking was the cause of sickness and discord. He said to one sick of the palsy (Luke 5:20), "Man, thy sins are forgiven thee." Thus did Jesus indicate that disease is primarily mental, and that the cure can be effected through purification or spiritualization of thought. Reading the thoughts of the scribes and Pharisees who witnessed the healing of the palsied man, the Master made it still more plain that the healing came through spiritual means. He said to them (Luke 5:23, 24): "Whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Rise up and walk? But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power upon earth to forgive sins, (he said unto the sick of the palsy,) I say unto thee, Arise, and take up thy couch, and go into thine house."

Permanent release from material discord and discouragement must come, therefore, through the improvement, the spiritualization, of thought. It must be recognized that God is the Giver of all good, perfect, all-powerful, and ever present. A good God can send only peace and harmony to His children; a perfect God can express only perfection and order in His creation; an omnipotent God must be supreme and govern all. God's omnipresence establishes all that exists in harmony; and all good, all that God bestows, is available to everyone, here and now. It requires only a change of thinking from a material to the spiritual basis, in order to recognize and experience God's beneficence.

Since God is perfect, man must be perfect, and thus harmony is complete. Christian Science teaches that we must hold to the spiritual fact of perfect God and perfect man, if we would keep our consciousness above the morass of mortal thinking with its baneful results. Referring to Christ Jesus' method, Mary Baker Eddy writes on pages 476 and 477 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." This teaching is not impractical, for, rightly applied to everyday problems, it brings harmony and healing, as thousands of Christian Scientists throughout the world testify. Healing in Christian Science is based upon the divine Principle understood and practiced by Christ Jesus.

Thus the solution of any problem, be it unemployment, sin, or disease, no matter how discouraging it may seem to be, lies primarily in gaining the true understanding of God. We must learn more about God and our spiritual relationship to Him, if we would demonstrate true activity, satisfaction, and health. Study of the Bible together with the Christian Science textbook opens new avenues of endeavor, points out the illusive nature of sin, and brings mental and physical healing. The way will grow steadily brighter as we progress Godward.

Harmony is heaven; and, God being all, the opposite of harmony, that is, discord, exists only in false belief. Jesus said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you." This unequivocal statement declares that heaven is right here, in spiritual thinking. Heaven, harmony, is attainable by spiritualization of our consciousness. Discouragement and despair, evidences of mortal thinking, must disappear before enlightened thought, even as the mist is dispelled by the sun.

So must we turn to the light of Truth, away from the darkness of deceptive mortal thinking. Just as the clouds can never separate the sun from its rays, so we learn in Christian Science that evil can never separate man from God, from right thinking and the realization of present harmony. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science clearly expresses this fact, where she writes (Science and Health, p. 548): "In this Science, we discover man in the image and likeness of God. We see that man has never lost his spiritual estate and his eternal harmony."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

River in Winter

Caught like a photograph, unflowing,
River of crystal hardly going
Under star glitter,
Under the sun.
Colors of prism—
Day being done.

Holding the look of pines snow-weighted,
Sky-marked with touch of blue belated.
Safe from cloud racing,
Never wind tossed.
Winter's bright mirror
Frameworked in frost.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

Erkjennelse av harmoni

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

ØNSKER IKKE MENNESKEHETEN i sin almindelighet å være friskere og lykkeligere? Lenges vi ikke alle efter trøst, glede, fred og harmoni, og synes ikke vår søken efter dem ofte å slå feil? Undertiden har vi følelsen av at en uharmonisk tilstand, som mangel, synd, sykdom eller ulykkestilfelle, er uundgåelig, og at vi har lite eller intet herredømme over den. Med andre ord, der synes å være lite som minner om nogen guddommelig orden eller plan i verden omkring oss.

I erkjennelsen av hvilken betydningsfull rolle tankene spiller i det enkelte menneskes erfaring, erklærte Shakespeare: "Intet er i og for sig godt eller ondt; det er vår tenkning som avgjør det." Denne setning er en erkjennelse av at både harmoni og disharmoni i det daglige liv og virke er uttrykk for tilstander av menneskelig tenkning. Kristus Jesus forstod at feilaktig tenkning var årsaken til sykdom og disharmoni. Han sa til en som var verkbrudden (Lukas 5:20): "Menneske! dine synder er dig forlatt." På denne måte antydet Jesus at sykdom først og fremst er mental, og at helbredelsen kan tilveiebringes ved rensel se eller åndeliggjørelse av tanken. Da han leste tankene hos de skriftlærde og fariseerne som var vidner til den verkbrudne manns helbredelse, gjorde Mesteren det ennu klarere at helbredelsen skyldtes åndelige midler. Han sa til dem (Lukas 5:23, 24): "Hvad er lettest, enten å si: Dine synder er dig forlatt, eller å si: Stå op og gå? Men forat I skal vite at Menneskesønnen har makt på jorden til å forlate synder—så sa han til den verkbrudne: Jeg sier dig: Stå op og ta din seng og gå hjem til ditt hus!"

Varig befrielse fra materiell disharmoni og motløshet må derfor komme gjennem forbedring, åndeliggjørelse, av tanken. Det må bli erkjent at Gud er Giveren av alt godt, fullkommen, allmektig og alltid nærværende. En god Gud kan bare sende fred og harmoni til Sine barn; en fullkommen Gud kan bare uttrykke fullkommenhet og orden i Sin skapelse; en allmektig Gud må være enerådende og styre alt. Guds allestedsnærværelse grunnfester alt som er til, i harmoni; og alt godt, alt som Gud skjenker, er tilgjengelig for alle og enhver, her og nu. Det kreves bare en forandring av vår tenkning fra et materielt til et åndelig grunnlag for at vi skal kunne erkjenne og få del i Guds godgjørenhet.

Da Gud er fullkommen, må mennesket være fullkomment, og harmonien er således fullstendig. Kristen Videnskap lærer at vi må holde fast ved den åndelige kjensgjerning: fullkommen Gud og fullkomment menneske, hvis vi ønsker å holde vår bevissthet hevet over den dødelige tenknings morass med dens skadelige resultater. Under henvisning til Kristi Jesu fremgangsmåte skriver Mary Baker Eddy på side 476 og 477 av *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*: "Jesus så i Videnskapen det fullkomne menneske, som viste sig for ham hvor det syndige dødelige menneske viser sig for dødelige. I dette fullkomne menneske så Frelseren Guds egen lignelse, og dette rette syn på mennesket helbredet de syke." Denne lære er ikke upraktisk, for når den anvendes på rette måte i det daglige livs problemer, bringer den harmoni og helbredelse, som tusener av Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] verden over bærer vidnesbyrd om. Helbredelse i Kristen Videnskap er basert på det guddommelige Prinsipp som Jesus forstod og praktiserte.

Løsningen av et hvilket som helst problem, enten det er arbeidsløshet, synd eller sykdom, hvor håpløst og nedslående det enn kan synes å være, finner vi således først og fremst ved å tilegne oss den sanne forståelse av Gud. Vi må lære mere om Gud og vårt åndelige slektskapsforhold til Ham, hvis vi ønsker å demonstrere sann vi ksomhet, tilfredshet og sundhet. Studiet av Bibelen sammen med Kristen Videnskaps lærebok åpner nye muligheter for virksomhet og streben, fremholder syndens bedragerske natur og bringer mental og fysisk helbredelse. Veien vil bli klarere og klarere efter hvert som våre fremskritt fører oss nærmere Gud.

Harmoni er himmelen; og da Gud er alt, eksisterer harmoniens motsetning, det vil si disharmoni, bare i en falsk forestilling. Jesus sa (Lukas 17:21): "Guds rike er inneni eder." Denne utvetydige erklæring forkynner at himmelen er her og nu, i åndelig tenkning. Himmelen, harmoni, kan opnåes ved åndeliggjørelse av vår bevissthet, Motløshet og fortvilelse, utslag av dødelig tenkning, må forsvinne i nærvær av oplyst tenkning, likesom tåken spredes av solen.

Således må vi vende oss til Sannhetens lys, bort fra den bedragerske dødelige tenknings mørke. Likesom skyene aldri kan skille solen fra dens stråler, således lærer vi i Kristen Videnskap at det onde aldri kan skille mennesket fra Gud, fra rett tenkning og erkjennelsen av alltid nærværende harmoni. Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger gir klart uttrykk for denne kjensgjerning hvor hun skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 548): "I denne Videnskap opdager vi mennesket i Guds billede og lignelse. Vi innser at mennesket aldri har mistet sin åndelige rang og sin evige harmoni."

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Noble Street

MAYBE IT IS a miracle in ugly Salem . . . that lovely Chestnut Street remains. In its brief length beneath its old elms, it is perhaps the noblest street in America. I left it to look at the houses on Essex and Federal streets and around green Washington Square. But I came back to its old mellow brick and picket fences and white porticos. It gives you a feeling that America should have proceeded very nobly, very confidently in nobility from those houses under the trees. Perhaps it has. . . . There was a moment for a few in which there were both the money and the art for great dignity and serenity in this land. Men made it who learned the world from the wharves, the warehouses, and the docks. They marched in it, not puzzled. In Chestnut Street the image remains, even if for the young, and the old, the dignity and serenity are not easy to attain.—From "A Southerner Discovers New England," by JONATHAN DANIELS. (New York: Macmillan.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1941

Lyons And Mannos Free On 18 Counts

Remaining charges in bribery trial expected to be in hands of jury tomorrow.

At the direction of Judge Harold P. Williams, a Middlesex County jury returned not guilty verdicts on 18 counts against Mayor John W. Lyons and Paul Mannos in the Cambridge bribery trial today but 44 counts remained to be decided when the case goes to the jury tomorrow.

The Judge's order to the jury to find the co-defendants not guilty on less than a third of the counts in indictments against charging requesting and accepting bribes came after a conference in his lobby with District Attorney Robert F. Bradford and counsel for the defense.

Following the jury's action, the rebuttal opened with Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Mannos and Francis T. Leahy, counsel for the Mayor, delivering final arguments to the jury. It was expected that Mr. Bradford would complete his final arguments late this afternoon.

Judge Williams announced in court he would deliver his charge tomorrow morning, after which the decision of the guilt or innocence of the Cambridge Mayor and Brookline contractor will be left with the jury.

On the 11 counts on which not guilty verdicts were returned today, Judge Williams found these not supported by evidence. In these counts, he told the jury, the Government's testimony as to dates on which certain payments are alleged to have been made to the defendants conflicted with dates set forth in the indictments.

The jury returned at the morning session not guilty verdicts on 10 of 19 counts of an indictment charging request and acceptance of bribes from Charles R. Greco, Cambridge architect and Chairman of the State Art Commission, and one of 14 counts on requesting and accepting bribes from Edward A. Varney, member of the engineering firm of Cleverdon, Varney and Pike.

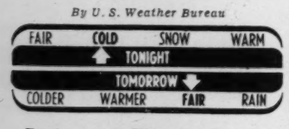
On another indictment charging conspiracy, to request and accept bribes from John W. Beal, former State Commissioner of Public Works, and Horatio W. Beal, the jury returned a not guilty verdict, at Judge Williams' direction.

'El' Finances Studied

The Boston Finance Commission today met to consider the recently completed study of the Boston Elevated Railway's financial operations, made by special counsel Timothy Callahan. No action was taken, a spokesman reported. The report consists of "80 pages of text and 90 pages of figures," it is understood, and is said to include far-reaching recommendations for reorganizing the accounting methods of the Elevated so as to reduce the annual deficit.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold, with lowest temperature about 12 degrees tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature; fresh to strong westerly winds tonight diminishing slowly on Wednesday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, with snow squalls in the mountains Wednesday; fair on the cost and mostly cloudy with snow squalls in the interior, somewhat colder in north and central portions tonight, continued cold Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, with snow squalls in the mountains tonight, Wednesday fair in south and mostly cloudy with snow squalls in north portions, continued cold tonight; slowly rising temperature in south portions Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Fair in east and mostly cloudy in west portion, with snow squalls in the Berkshires; continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight, Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Strong westerly winds tonight diminishing to fresh on Wednesday, scattered clouds in south and broken clouds in north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Strong west and northwest winds diminishing tonight and Wednesday; broken clouds tonight and Wednesday. Snow showers over north portion this afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	13	12	New York	14	14
Chicago	3	3	Norfolk	25	24
Denver	39	35	Philadelphia	16	14
Los Angeles	58	57	St. Louis	16	15
Miami	63	57	San Francisco	53	50
Minneapolis	6	2	Washington	16	16
New Orleans	39	39			

A—7:30 a. m.; E. S. T., March 18.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:14 p. m; height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 3:36 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:27 p. m.

Rivals

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Dorothy Little

Boston girl admires an exhibit of white roses from the nurseries of Pierson Inc., Cromwell, Conn., in the Rose Room of the Annual Spring Flower Show.

Flower Show Provides Haven From Biting Northern Winds

While Arctic winds whistled and swirled down Huntington Avenue today thousands of flower lovers found happy escape from the bitter cold behind the red brick walls of Mechanics Building where the annual Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has sprung into full bloom.

Yesterday's great crowd of more than 20,000 persons was said by show officials to be the largest first day attendance in the Show's history. Shortly after 9 o'clock, opening hour today, aisles and corridors of the exhibition hall were filled with men, women, and children who had come to meet spring halfway.

Crowds were impartial in their exclamations of approval and it was difficult to determine which of the 175 displays were attracting the most attention. In Grand Hall where golden acacias transformed the great stage into a mass of reflected sunlight it was noticeable that people stopped and admired the display at length. And yet they stopped at the rose gardens, at the wild flower display, at the lily gardens, seemingly reluctant to leave such beauty but anxious to see what lay ahead.

There were notables at the show today, among them Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of the Governor of Maine, and a party of friends.

Among the awards made yesterday were the Pennsylvania Historical Society gold medal which went to a group of acacias exhibited by Mrs. Galen L. Stone of Marion and raised by her gardener, George Holliday; and the New York Horticultural Society gold medal awarded to Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc. of East Boxford, for the most interesting exhibit.

Repeal of Vaccination Law In Bay State Is Advocated

Repeal of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts was sought before the Legislative Committee on Public Health at the State House today by representatives of the Committee for Medical Freedom and others. Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee, charged that compulsory vaccination had caused many fatalities and is not a protection against smallpox.

The Rev. Roy Packard of the East Walpole Union Congregational Church, characterized the 43-year-old law which requires certificates of vaccination from all school children as a "form of medical fascism."

He quoted Dr. Albert Russel Wallace, noted British authority, as terming vaccination a "grotesque superstition, which had never saved a single life."

The Rev. Mr. Packard mentioned the right enjoyed by all Americans to seek spiritual guidance where they choose, "in the Synagogue, the Christian Science Church, other Protestant Churches, or the Roman Catholic Church," and asserted Americans should enjoy equal freedom to seek physical health where led by their own consciences.

Mrs. Henderson spoke of a situation in Fitchburg in 1932 when she said a "smallpox scare" developed. Doctors, Mrs. Henderson said, proclaimed an epidemic after 10 cases had been reported. A general vaccination resulted, and because of vaccination, she asserted, 52 persons were made seriously ill and six passed on.

Mrs. Henderson pointed out that Massachusetts was the first State to adopt a compulsory vaccination law.

Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, lead the opposition to repeal of the compulsory vaccination law. Others who opposed repeal included Dr. Roy Feemster of the Public Health Department, Brig. Gen. F. F. Russell of the Harvard School of Public Health, and Representative John T. Padden (D) of Boston.

Selective Service Call Held As at an End for the Present

Defense and military news from New England—and the South:

No New Calls Due—Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, said today that no new selective service call for New England was anticipated in the immediate future. Army officers pointed out that only about half of approximately 32,000 New Englanders thus far called for service have been actually inducted and assigned to active duty.

Hold on to your hats—A high wind of almost gale proportions, together with a 17 degree temperature, combined today to cancel all firing schedules at Camp Edwards. Lose gravel and dust, prevalent throughout the camp, was blown in clouds across all open spaces, cutting like sleet. Instruction programs indoors were substituted.

Troop Movement Complete—Five hundred and sixty-three officers and men of the 192nd Field Artillery of Connecticut arrived at Camp Blanding, Florida, today to complete the movement of the 43rd Division from New England. Eighty-nine officers and 847 enlisted men from Rhode Island and Maine reached the Florida camp yesterday. They were members of the 103rd and 152nd regiments and the headquarters battery of the 68th Field Artillery Brigade.

One Man Investigation—United States Representative Albert J. Engel (R), of Michigan, has been making a study of Camp Edwards the past few days as part of his whirlwind inspection of cantonments. He slipped into camp without any fanfare and has evaded all queries as to his findings. Spurning a War Department offer to assign an officer to facilitate his inspection the Michigan Representative started out in his own car nearly a month ago. Representative Engel, who recently made a speech in the House criticizing construction work at Camp Edwards contending that between 60 and 65 per cent of the men drawing carpenters' wages were not carpenters, has traveled more than 2,500 miles on his observation trip.

Skippy Takes a Ride—When Private Henry Garbeicki left Fort Devens yesterday with other troops bound for Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., army officers said that regulations would not permit his dog Skippy to make the trip. As the train pulled out, however, bystanders tossed Skippy into the baggage car while the officers "looked the other way." Today the canine stowaway snoozes peacefully on a pile of burlap bags in the corner of the car and dreams of happy romps with his master and the other soldiers in the sunny south.

A New Setup Is Urged At Hub's Airport

Plans to transfer ownership and to enlarge field among suggestions in Snow report.

Plans for transfer of ownership of the Boston Airport to simplify leasing problems; enlargement of the field area to roughly about twice its size; and rearrangement of the field's facilities to accommodate the demands of modern air traffic are among the recommendations made today by State Aeronautics Director Crocker Snow in a ten-year survey of air traffic at East Boston. Mr. Snow made these suggestions in a report which he submitted to the full membership of the State Aeronautics Commission.

Other reports submitted by Mr. Snow included summaries of Federal fund allotments now available for airport purposes and their use to date. It also contained a summary of the progress of matters before the Massachusetts Legislature in which the Aeronautics Commission is interested.

All of these reports were accepted by the Commission and plans for meeting indicated needs were discussed. The Commission comprises Chandler M. Hovey, Chairman; Gardner H. Fiske; Professor Jerome C. Hunsaker, head of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert M. Love, President of Inter-City Company; John M. Wells, of Southbridge; State Public Works Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald; and State Public Safety Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney.

Opposition From West

Transfer of the East Boston Airport back to the State, which owns the land, has been approved by Federal and State, municipal and civic authorities. Opposition, however, has developed against the State paying back any money to the City of Boston for improvements which the city has made. Construction is to begin, incidentally, in the near future of a concrete extension to the present principal runway on the field lengthening it to 5,000 feet from its present 2,500 feet. For this a WPA fund of $2,300,000 has been made available.

Opposition to the State reimbursement of Boston has come from western Massachusetts in the argument that the State will be taking the development and operation of the field off the city's shoulders.

In his report to the Commission, however, Mr. Snow pointed out that Boston Airport was virtually a State airport, being the only major airline field operating until 1939 when the Westfield Airport in western Massachusetts became an airline stop.

232,000 Landings

Mr. Snow also indicated in his survey that the East Boston airport is as widely used a public facility as are docking facilities in large harbors. This was in answer to a question posed at a recent Ways and Means Committee hearing as to why the State should "build a railroad station for the airlines" when it does not do so for the railroads. The report noted that during 1940 a total of 232,000 landings and takeoffs were recorded from the field, a rise of 53 per cent over 1939. These figures covered use of the field before the 1941 defense and commercial flying increases at Boston caused curtailment of student training operations.

Rearrangement of East Boston field facilities are also badly needed, it was indicated. The present terminal building, though only recently improved, has inadequate space for handling of planes. Less than half a dozen planes may be handled at once and if this number had to be taken care of passengers might be forced to walk over a portion of the field or go to other hangars. The present indicated rate of growth in Boston's air traffic indicates that six schedules departing or unloading at East Boston simultaneously is by no means impossible.

Rearrangement of the hanger and building line is also being considered due to the fact that a majority of the landings and takeoffs are either over or in the direction of the buildings.

Time Off Foregone By Army Engineers

By the Associated Press

Bangor, Maine, March 18

Sixty-two War Department engineers have agreed to waive the compensatory time off they normally would receive for overtime work to speed construction of Bangor's nearest-to-Europe Army Air Base, Lynn V. Spink, resident engineer, announced.

"It's just the boys' own idea of doing their bit for their country," Mr. Spink said.

Some of the men were reported putting in 18 to 20 hours to facilitate the early completion of the key defense project.

Being built on a two-mile square of land, the $3,500,000 project includes about 130 houses and technical buildings besides three 5,000-foot runways.

This Would Come in Handy Next July

By a Staff Photographer

Boston a Welcome Berth for Iced Fishermen

When gales blow out of the northwest across Massachusetts Bay and the Gulf of Maine, Boston fishing vessels homeward bound must buck the winds and waves, or turn back. That was the situation at sea last night and today as fishing vessels, like those illustrated above, plowed through heavy waves to reach the Boston fish pier. The vessels above are the trawler Dorchester and the dragger Vandal, heavily coated with ice from the spray and spindrift from the stormy seas.

Cahill Denies U. S. Immunity From Invasion

The United States is by no means immune from invasion, Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill told Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution this morning.

He was addressing the State Conference of the D. A. R. at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in place of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who was unable to be present.

He said that those who are familiar with the history of this country know that "the possibility of invasion is not too remote," and referred to the war of 1812 when "our capital was besieged and our White House burned down."

Today, he reminded the 500 women gathered at this conference, there are airplanes capable of flying 450 miles an hour, and "great bombers with sufficient flying radius to leave their bases in Europe, dump their cargo of destruction, and return without refueling."

New officers to be elected to State offices in the D.A.R. are: Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Somerville, State Regent; Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, North Andover, State Vice Regent; Mrs. James R. Turner, Greenfield, State Chaplain; Mrs. Charles S. Murphy, Worcester, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. George W. Lowell, Boston, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry J. Winslow, Cambridge, State Treasurer; Mrs. George M. Moore, Marlboro, State Registrar; Mrs. Benjamin A. Tripp, New Bedford, State Historian; Mrs. Grace C. Getman, North Adams, State Librarian; Miss Ruth Drowne, Medford, State Curator.

Highlight of the morning session was the selection of the D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrim to represent the Massachusetts branch at the Continental Congress of the national organization in Washington, D. C. in April. Sophie A. Starzyk of Ludlow High School was the fortunate delegate.

Alternates whose names were drawn to go to Washington in case Miss Starzyk is unable to make the trip were: first alternate, Betty Ann Morgan, Millis High School; second alternate, Natalie Johnson, Chelmsford High School.

Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, congratulated all the girls on their selection as Good Citizenship Pilgrims, and suggested that possibly their trip to Boston was quite as important as a Washington visit, since the liberty of this country first took its roots here.

Mrs. Ethel Lane Hershey, retiring State Regent presided. The afternoon was devoted to an impressive Memorial Service, reports of State officers and State chairmen, and an address by James J. Lynch, of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The conference will conclude tomorrow morning.

Elevated Highways Above Rail Lines Urged for Boston

Use of "air rights" above suburban railway lines for construction of arterial highways into Boston was suggested today by Dr. Miller McClintock, traffic expert of the Yale Bureau of Street Traffic Research, as a means of alleviating Boston's traffic problem.

Building of elevated highways above the railway lines would provide direct routes free from intersection and pedestrians, and would at the same time give Boston opportunity to alleviate the smoke nuisance by electrification of the railway lines in the Boston area, Dr. McClintock asserted.

Dr. McClintock was in Boston today to address the Advertising Club luncheon on "Traffic and Trade."

"A population density map reveals that Boston's population pattern is similar to a number of fingers with towns clustered along various suburban railway lines," the traffic engineer said. "Thus arterial highways for suburban traffic would be most efficient if they follow the railway routes," he added.

Not Too Expensive

Such highways in general are not more expensive than ordinary arterial routes with by-passes, Dr. McClintock indicated. This is true because of the necessity of equitable payment for land taking, which in many cases costs more than payments to railways for "air rights," he said.

Operation of express bus lines by railway companies might prove more profitable than the operation of commuter trains, which often run at a loss, he went on.

Dr. McClintock declined to comment on specific plans to relieve Boston's traffic problem but he did say that Robert Whitten, noted planner, who did much of the ground work for the present central artery program, was "far ahead of his time" in the plan developed.

Financing Parking Space

Although not suggesting it as a better scheme than the central artery plan, Dr. McClintock declared the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure could be converted into an automobile highway more cheaply than a new route with elevated roadway could be built.

Dr. McClintock expressed the opinion that public financing is essential in developing adequate parking facilities, preferably on a self-liquidating basis. Chicago has space for approximately 4,000 cars at 25 cents a day in the Grant Park area, he pointed out. In some instances private enterprise has been able to provide parking at 10 cents the first hour and 5 cents an hour for subsequent time, he said.

Such publicly-owned low cost parking facilities would be provided under a bill sponsored by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature. The central artery traffic plan which involves expenditure of $19,400,000 from the State Highway Fund is also sponsored by the Mayor.

Union Signs Shipyard Pact With Lawley's at Neponset

Signing of the first shipyard labor agreement in New England by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, on receipt of clearance from the Navy, was announced today.

The yard is that of George Lawley & Son Corporation, situated between Boston and Quincy at Neponset. It employs 400 men but will put on more as its work for the Navy expands. Normally building yachts, it is now engaged on tank lighters and submarine chasers.

"The contract involves an increase in our labor expense of 25 per cent," said Edward D. Whiting, Vice-President and General Manager, today. "We shall carry the burden of this on two-thirds of our contracts. On one-third, there is a possibility that we can pass it along.

"Our prime purpose is to build ships for the Navy and to help in the defense program. That is what we are devoting ourselves to."

The agreement calls for the following, as reported by Lucien Koch, Regional Director of the Union:

A union shop, in which every worker is to join the union after 30 days' employment; wage increases of from 10 cents to 30 cents an hour, mechanics and first-class helpers getting the top advances; one week vacation with pay after 52 weeks of accumulated service, two weeks after 156 weeks; excellent provisions for seniority, the company providing a seniority list and making it available to the union.

No strikes or lockouts during the period of the agreement. Machinery for adjustment of grievances, and if any dispute not reconcilable, appointment of an impartial umpire by the American Arbitration Association; time and one-half after eight hours a day and 40 hours a week and and on all Saturday work; double time for Sundays and holidays. Five per cent bonus for all night work.

If the cost of living goes up more than 5 per cent, the agreement can be reopened by the union so far as wages are concerned.

Heretofore the union has done little organizing work in New England outside of its efforts with the Bethlehem Steel Co. yards at Fore River and East Boston.

Railroad Fees To Counsel Set At $2,231,573

Charges of $21 an hour of Boston lawyers on New Haven said to be below usual fees.

Boston lawyers participating in the reorganization of the New Haven Railroad charged $21 an hour for services and would have charged more if the client had been solvent, it was revealed today in hearings before an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This was the testimony of Charles A. Coolidge, member of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge, and Rugg before Harvey H. Wilkinson, I. C. C. examiner, hearing petitions by attorneys for settlement of 39 Boston and New York accounts against the railroad totaling $2,231,573.

Mr. Coolidge, first witness to take the stand today, told the examiner his firm's charge of $90,000 against the railroad "figures $21 an hour for partner's time and $10 an hour for associate counsel."

Ordinary Expenses Included

The $21 per hour rate for each of the three partners in the firm engaged in the New Haven case included, he said, the "ordinary" expenses incurred by counsel, such as stenographic and travel.

Mr. Coolidge and other members of his firm engaged in the reorganization proceedings dealt specifically with the reorganization of the Old Colony Railroad, subsidiary of the New Haven. Asked by Examiner Wilkinson if the firm had considered the financial position of the Old Colony in making its charges, Mr. Coolidge declared:

"Our charges would have been more if the Old Colony had been solvent."

Further Payment Asked

Previous testimony before the trial examiner in the proceedings at the Hotel Lenox revealed that the firm of Choate, Hall, and Stewart charged the New Haven at the hourly rate of $22.50 for partner's time and $10 for associate counsel.

This firm has already been paid $65,000 for services, as allowed by the I. C. C., and seeks further payment of $60,000, an amount previously disallowed.

The procedure under which attorneys bill the railroad for services to various interested parties—including insurance companies, savings banks, and stockholders' committees,—is for each claimant to take the witness stand before the trial examiner and recite his claims in detail.

Under Federal reorganization procedure, the I. C. C. passes upon final amounts which shall be charged for legal fees.

Hearings of Boston attorney's claims are expected to continue throughout the week, after which Mr. Wilkinson will move to New York to hear claims of attorneys there.

Continued Cold For Boston Area

Spring is only three days away—but you'd never know it in Boston.

Northwest storm warnings whipped in a bitter wind along the New England coast today while the mercury hovered at unseasonably low levels. From northern Vermont came sub zero readings as low as 10 below. Northern Maine enjoyed comparative warmth with 7 above. At Boston and Hartford the temperature stood at 12 above.

Little hope of immediate relief was forecast by the Weather Bureau which predicted snow squalls for the mountainous sections of the northern tier of States and Western Massachusetts and continued cold tonight.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At Museum of Fine Arts, seventh lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Furniture: Styles of the English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods," from 7 to 8.30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Role of Fiscal and Monetary Policies" by Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics at Harvard University. Fifth of a series of lectures entitled "An Economic Interpretation of Our Time," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Seventh of the University Lectures entitled "Redirecting Public Secondary Education" to be given by Wilfred H. Ringer, Headmaster of Brookline High School, At Tufts College, Medford, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Panel discussion on "The Church in the World at War" sponsored by the Boston Area Council of Churches. Those participating in the discussion will be Dr. Kirtley Mather, Dr. Herbert Gezork, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, and R. H. Markham. In the crypt of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul at 8 p. m. Free admission tickets may be obtained from pastors of Protestant churches or by calling the office of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, 6 Beacon Street.

Concert by the Boston University Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Hayden Memorial Hall, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:15.

Open House Concert of the Longy School, M. Helen Sanderson, soprano, assisted by Erwin Bodky at the piano, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Wednesday

At Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "American Paintings I" by Mrs Tanner, at 11 a. m., and on "Spanish Art" by Mrs Tanner, at 2 p. m. There will be an illustrated lecture on "Three Great Portrait Painters: Rubens, Rembrandt, and Velasquez," by Mr. Constable, at 3 p. m.

Bazaar for benefit of the Dartmouth College scholarship fund held by the Dartmouth Women's Club. Mrs. Robert Allingham will present "Today's Rainbow," a costume travelogue with models and music. At the Hotel Vendome, Boston, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 12

New Comedy at the Plymouth and Operetta Revival at the Shubert

'Your Loving Son' Pays Visit on Way to Broadway

By Edwin F. Melvin

When "Your Loving Son" was first tested in Cambridge last summer Ezra Stone had the title role, Now Abby Merchant's play, on its way to New York, finds Frankie Thomas in the part. Jay Fassett and Lily Cahill have been enlisted for two of the important roles, as a pair of unstable parents. Raymond Sovey has designed an attractive drawing room in a duplex apartment near the East River in New York as a setting for the action. Arthur Sircom has directed. It is a generous production that has been assembled by Jay Richard Kennedy, who is presenting the play in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Joseph F. Loewi.

The play is a light comedy with elements of farce. As it was played last evening at the Plymouth it seemed to be directed largely in the mood and tempo of comedy with only occasional suggestions of a farcical pace. The tendency of such treatment appears to emphasize the conversation and to minimize the action.

* * *

There isn't a great deal of importance that takes place. Most of it is concerned with the domestic confusions which Joshua Winslow, Jr., discovers when he returns home from summer camp, and the efforts which he makes to straighten out the tangled matrimonial affairs of his parents. His mother, who is on the flighty side, has been indulging in one of her annual summer flirtations with an artist. His father has been seeking the advice and company of the mother of Junior's girl friend resident in a neighboring apartment. It looks as though there might be a divorce.

But Junior likes both of his parents. He has a considerable repertory of tricks to discourage his mother's suitor. And he has more than one scheme for bringing his father back into line. Not all of his strategems work. His task would be too easy and the play would be ended too soon if they did. But with the help of his girl friend he manages finally to straighten out the difficulties, and the family is happily reunited when the curtain falls.

Frankie Thomas, who is probably best known in Boston as juvenile player on the screen, is a likable youth and much of the material which falls to his share is amusing. He bounces in and out, following his announced plan of leaving his mother as little time as possible to talk with her new admirer, informing the latter of other artists who had painted her portrait, and advising her against taking any rash step. Some of his devices and the general course of the action are somewhat obvious, but the audience seemed to find them entertaining.

* * *

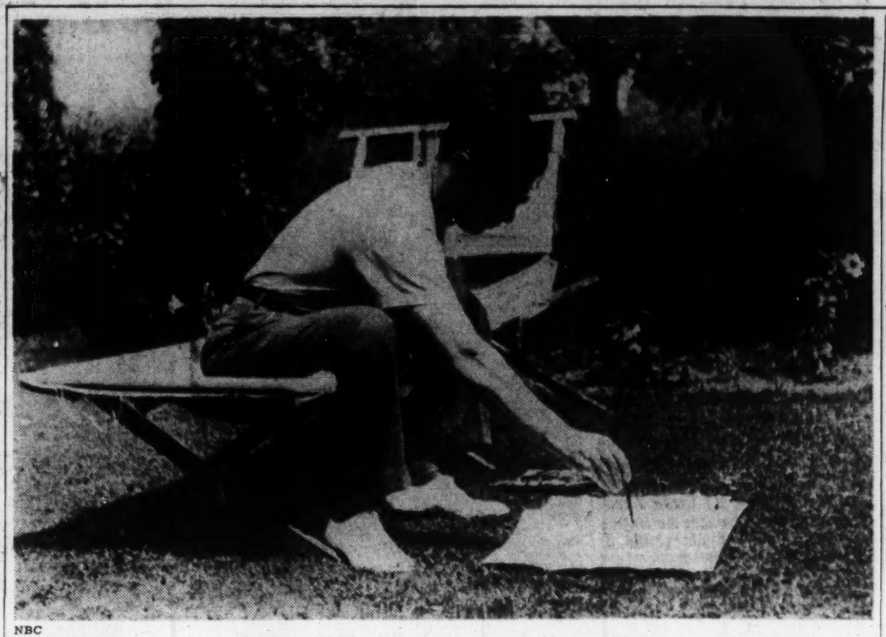
Miss Cahill flutters about, as the mother is inclined first to one course of action and then to another, swung back and forth by the pendulum of the plot. Mr. Fassett has a more difficult assignment with the father and he manages as well with the part as could be expected.

In the supporting cast Charita Bauer is Junior's girl friend, a chit with an immense admiration for his superior wisdom and a faithful ally in working out their joint problems. Kate Warriner is Junior's unmarried aunt, who too has something to do with solving the difficulties. Eddie Nugent is the artist, whose patience with Junior is exhausted long before his determination as a suitor. Ruth Lee is the mother of the girl, and Raymond Greenleaf, her father, who appear briefly at the end of the play. It is a capable cast, better perhaps than the play.

'Your Loving Son'

At the Plymouth—Comedy by Abby Merchant, presented by Jay Richard Kennedy in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Joseph F. Loewi. Directed by Arthur Sircom. Setting by Raymond Sovey The cast includes:

Lulu	Rachel Sewell
Dorcas Winslow	Lily Cahill
Joshua Winslow	Jay Fassett
Caroline Bradley	Kate Warriner
Joshua Winslow, Jr.	Frankie Thomas
Rosomond Payne	Charita Bauer
William Hollinger	Eddie Nugent
Muriel Payne	Ruth Lee
A Maid	Juiann Caffrey
Keith Evans	Edwin Gordon
Horace Payne	Raymond Greenleaf



NBC

Nathan Milstein Pursues an Avocation

The violinist, who will be heard at Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 21 and 22, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, turns his attention to painting water colors at his Connecticut farm.

'Blossom Time'

Spring burgeoned in the Shubert Theater last night despite wintry whistlings of the gale outside. To greet "Blossom Time" again—that hardy perennial among romantic operettas—a capacity audience sank back in its chairs to bask in the mellow sunshine of simple melody, rustling silks, swirling hoop skirts, and Viennese gardens and drawing rooms.

As undisturbed by current trends toward boogie woogie and so forth in light musical entertainment, as they were by the weather, the audience gave ample proof that plenty of people still appreciate old-fashioned operetta. Of course, the 20-year-old "Blossom Time" is outstanding among its fellows, partly bacuse of the incorporation in the Sigmund Romberg score of so many Franz Schubert melodies. Its musical value, more than anything else, of course, accounts for frequent revivals. But in these days of increasing interest in music and musical history, the fact that the story deals with Schubert's own life is a considerable attraction.

This particular revival is marked by the competent singing of Everett Marshall in the leading role, and of Martha Errolle as Bellabruna and Evelyn Daw as Mitzi. Doug Leavitt puts zest into the comedy lines. The settings and costumes are fresh and effective. The musical effect would have been improved, however, if the orchestra had been slightly larger.

D. M.

Dance Notes

Lillian Moore, soloist of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, and Albertina Vitak, dance critic of The American Dancer, will give a lecture-demonstration, "Introduction to the Ballet," under the auspices of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston, on March 30.

* * *

While the Original Ballet Russe is on its way to South America, via Mexico City and Havana, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, after two performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will finish its fourth transcontinental tour in the South. It was the Monte Carlo company who made the South American tour last spring and summer, while the Original Ballet Russe toured the Antipodes. Will the companies now exchange itineraries? If they do, it will be the first visit to Australia and New Zealand by Massine's branch of Ballet Russe.

* * *

Reports that Martha Graham and her company would give a program at the Civic Repertory Theater on March 20 have not been confirmed. More definite is the announcement of their second New York performance of the season on April 6, when "Letter to the World," "El Pentitente," and "Every Soul is a Circus," will be repeated from their first performance of the season at the Mansfield Theater in February. This is said to be the program that the company will take on tour under the new WGN Concerts Management next season.

* * *

It is announced that José Limon and May O'Donnell will conduct a master class in Portland, Ore., at the pre-convention dance conference of the Northwest District Association of the American Society for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, March 27-29. Earlier in the season Eastern engagements by this new partnership were cancelled when Mr. Limon became a selectee. Is he in the army now, or not?

* * *

The Ballet Guild, Inc., has reorganized to include all ballet companies in its welfare work, and not Russian Ballet only. The choice of musical score to go with Glenway Westcott's winning scenario, "The Dreams of Audubon," in the ballet contest begun last year, has thus been again delayed. The scores are now in the hands of the judges, however, and the winner will soon be announced.

M. L.

Ethel Waters Began Career in Philadelphia

Ethel Waters, who can both sing and act, gets a chance to do both in "Cabin in the Sky" at the Colonial Theater.

Miss Waters was born in Chester, Pa. Her first employment of record was in a second-class Philadelphia hotel, doing menial work for $3.50 a week with $1.25 extra for laundry chores. No story about her is complete without mention of her gentle jest that she went through Swarthmore College in two weeks—as a charwoman.

The record also includes her debut on the stage, a frightened girl of 14 in an amateur contest in a Philadelphia night club. It was Hallowe'en, a group of youngsters would not take no for an answer, and just to oblige, Miss Waters sang. The voice that years later was to be heard in "Stormy Weather," "Supper Time," and "Dinah" won the contest. Later Ashton Stevens found her in a South Side theater in Chicago.

She finally made her way to New York to a night club in Harlem, then downtown to the Platntation Club, and to "Africana," a Negro revue at Daly's West Sixty-Third Street Theater in 1927. In 1930 came Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds," and in 1931 and 1932 his "Rhapsodies in Black." The former $3.50 maid had broken into the top brackets.

The next three years found her in "As Thousands Cheer" and "At Home Abroad," in the latter of which she shared star billing with Beatrice Lillie. When the show went on tour without Miss Lillie, Ethel Waters starred alone. She turned to the movies, to the radio and to the concert stage. Then late in 1938, the role of Hagar in "Mamba's Daughters," which Dorothy and Dubose Heyward had dramatized, gave her the chance for serious acting.

Columbia announces that it currently has six film musicals in preparation. These include "Time Out for Rhythm," with Rudy Vallee, Ann Miller, and Rosemary Lane, a film which is now in production; "Betty Co-Ed," with Ruby Keeler, Harriet Hilliard, and Ozzie Nelson and his band; "He's My Uncle" and "Eadie Was a Lady," for which Cole Porter is writing the music; "But Beautiful," which will be Gene Markey's first production for Columbia; and "Pal Joey," to be adapted from the Broadway musical.

Pinckney Street Alliance Show of Black-and-Whites

At the Pinckney Street Artists' Alliance is an exhibition of black-and-whites by the group of artists who established this little organization.

Some visitors will find this exhibition more interesting than the two preceding displays. The artists seem more gifted in graphic performance. They are philosophers, symbolists, recorders, and they can speak most effectively in the medium which is the most literary of the pictorial arts.

Samuel M. Green is one of the most modern but, on closer study, one of the most compelling performers. His craftsmanship is amazing. He manages to say a great deal about those old weathered houses in Rockport and Ipswich. He does not cut corners, nor slur over facts. He is well worth notice.

Alphonso Ossorio provides a rather startling drawing named "Genesis." He is a mystic and a surrealist. His picture is solemn, fearsome, and forceful. Lawrence Kupferman's contributions always show his fine talent and his critical capacity. A few wash drawings by him make us wish we could see more. Elizabeth Titcomb is another very gifted member of the Pinckney Alliance. She has a most discerning way of handling a pencil and she has something to say. There are some interesting studies in black and white by A. Lougee in a process devised by himself. Alex Eliot is finding his way through the path of fancy, on the periphery of surrealism, towards a personal idiom. He has ideas and independence.

D. A.

George MacLean

Richard Burgin

Concertmaster and assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who will direct the concerts at Sanders Theater in Cambridge Thursday evening, and in Symphony Hall, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

'Major Barbara'

"Major Barbara," the new Gabriel Pascal film version of George Bernard Shaw's play, will have its first showing in the Western Hemisphere on Thursday evening, March 20, in Nassau, B. W. I. The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will sponsor the event, proceeds from which go to the British War Relief. "Major Barbara" will be seen simultaneously at three Nassau theaters—the Cinema, the Nassau, and the Savoy. Produced and directed by Mr. Pascal, "Major Barbara" stars Wendy Hiller. Others in the cast include Rex Harrison, Robert Morley, Robert Newton, Emlyn Williams, Sybil Thorndike, Deborah Kerr, David Tree, and Penelope Dudley-Ward.

Radio Talks and Concerts Listed on Mid-Week Programs

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Horizons Unlimited," natural science dramatization given by three Pacific Coast universities, will be aired tonight at a new hour, more comfortable for eastern listeners. A discussion of the early history of Germany also is scheduled. Other midweek programs offer Edward G. Robinson in a story, turning on a democratic theme, written at his own request; a search for signs of spring to be conducted by a New York museum; and the Town Meeting forum to be heard from St. Paul, Minn.

Schubert's Fourth, or "Tragic," Symphony, Borowski's Second Symphony, Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto are among the musical works to be played by various orchestras.

Tonight

Drama

"Horizons Unlimited," natural science series for laymen, presented by Stanford, University of California, and California Institute of Technology; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Music

Hilde Reggiani, soprano, to sing the coloratura air, Benedict's "The Wren," Tosti's "Aprile," and aria from "Lucia," John Corigliano, violinist, to play Sarasate's Introduction and Tarantella, in Antonini musicale; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Forum

"Histories" and "Annals" of Tacitus to be discussed in "Invitation to Learning" program; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Wednesday

Interview

Everett Marshall of "Blossom Time," now playing in Boston, by Carl Caruso; WBZ, 1:15.

Drama

Edward G. Robinson to play in "Letter to the Editor," written at the request by Gilbert Seldes; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Variety

Eddie Cantor, from Radio City in New York, to interview Dr. Allan Roy Defoe, along with regular program by Dinah Shore, Olive Major, Edgar Fairchild Singers and orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Thursday

Feature

Savants of the Museum of Natural History in New York will conduct a search for signs of spring in Central Park; CBS-WEEI, 3:30.

Variety

Selections from annual Northwestern "Waa-Mu" show, "Wait a Minute," with George Jessel and his wife participating; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Major Bowes to begin seventh year of his amateur hour with Houston, Texas, as honor city; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music

Josef Littau, conducting "Sinfonietta" in absence of Alfred Wallenstein, has programmed Schubert's Fourth Symphony; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conducting, to play Borowski's Symphony No. 2, in E minor and Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso"; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Forum

America's Town Meeting of the Air, to discuss question, "What Should Labor and Industry Contribute to National Defense?" from St. Paul, Minn., with Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota, Walter Reuther, automobile labor executive and author of the "Reuther Plan," among the speakers; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Friday

Music

Philadelphia Orchestra, Saul Caston, conducting, to be heard in program of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in A major; Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 3, in D minor, Samuel Sorin, piano soloist; and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite; MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

George MacLean

Ettore Panizza

Metropolitan Opera conductor who will direct three performances in the Boston season at the Metropolitan Theater, March 27-April 5.

News of the Stage

New York

"Native Son," the dramatization of Richard Wright's novel by Paul Green and Mr. Wright, will open Wednesday evening at the St. James instead of on Monday as had been previously announced. Canada Lee plays the chief role, that of Bigger Thomas. Orson Welles and John Houseman are the producers and Mr. Welles has directed.

* * *

Marc Blitzstein, the author, and the cast of "No for an Answer" have begun a campaign to sell 10,000 tickets for the opera, scheduled to open at the Jolson Theater in April. Special offers are being made to labor, fraternal, and other organizations.

* * *

Seats for "The Corn Is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore, are now on sale at the National Theater through May 24.

* * *

The Hedgerow Theater of Moylan, Pa., is scheduled to present six plays in New York next winter. A fund of $25,000 has been subscribed by New York and Philadelphia sponsors and by Lee Shubert to assure the engagement. Among those interested in the venture are Elmer Rice of the Playwrights' Company and Warren P. Munsell of the Theater Guild. The Hedgerow Theater, headed by Jasper Deeter, has a repertory of 142 plays and has toured over more than half the country in the past 17 years. Its New York season is expected to include performances of dramas by Shakespeare, Shaw, O'Neill, and Susan Glaspell in addition to some new plays.

* * *

The Winter Garden, which opened its doors to the public on March 20, 1911, is to celebrate its 30th anniversary on Thursday. "Ole" Olson and "Chic" Johnson will be guests at a luncheon to be held in the theater by the Banshees. Ned Wayburn, the director, will be in charge of a special entertainment. "Hellzapoppin" is the sixty-third tenant of the Winter Garden.

* * *

Dame May Whitty has arrived in New York for rehearsals of "The Trojan Women" which her daughter, Margaret Webster, is directing. The Euripides play is scheduled to be given early in April as the first production of the Experimental Theater. Miss Webster, Tamara Geva, Walter Slezak, and Frederick Tozere are in the cast. Miss Webster is directing from the Gilbert Murray translation. A prologue written by Robert Turney is set in 1941. Lehman Engel is composing a musical score.

* * *

Rehearsals for "Theater," the Somerset Maugham-Guy Bolton dramatization of Mr. Maugham's novel, began Monday. In the cast are Cornelia Otis Skinner, Margaret Bannerman, Carl Harbord, Arthur Margetson, Reginald Mason, and Florence Edney. Robert Milton is directing for John Golden. "Theater" is scheduled to begin a four-week tour on April 14, in Washington.

Screen News

Tyrone Power is scheduled to appear in six films in the next two years. First on the list is "Blood and Sand," a Technicolor production adapted from Blasco Ibañez's novel. "Down to the Sea in Ships," in which Mr. Power will play a Gloucester whaler, is due to go before the cameras next summer. Others to follow include: "Confirm or Deny," in which Mr. Power plays a war correspondent; "Black Swan," a Raphael Sabatini pirate story; "Gift of the Magi," from an O. Henry story; and "Benjamin Blake," a seventeenth century adventure tale.

* * *

"Australia at War" is the subject of the new March of Time, currently being released. The film depicts the efforts of the Commonwealth's people to provide materials and manpower.

* * *

Joan Bennett has been signed for the feminine lead in "Man Hunt," which has gone into production at Twentieth Century-Fox. Walter Pidgeon, George Sanders, and John Carradine have already been cast in the him which Fritz Lang is directing.

* * *

Joseph Schildkraut, Ellen Drew, Charles Ruggles, and Phil Terry are to play important roles in "The Parson of Panamint," based on a story by Peter B. Kyne.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (last week).

Plymouth—"Your Loving Son," comedy by Abby Merchant. Featuring Jay Fassett, Lily Cahill and Frankie Thomas. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Final concert of the season in the Youth Series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra members. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Divorce of Lady X." Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:40, 6:38, 9:38.

Fenway—"Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew, Paul Lucas and Robert Paige. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20. "Catholicism Through the Centuries." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9:38 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elizabeth Risdon. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland. 2:30, 6:20, 10:15. "The Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1, 4:15, 8:10.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—"The Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Murder Among Friends." Cobina Wright, Jr., Marjorie Weaver. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Modern—"Virginia." Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Flight From Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:10, 10:30. "Land of Liberty." 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:15.

Paramount—"Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "The Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:10, a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." Warren William and Frances Robinson. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 6:25, 10:10. "Behind the News." Lloyd Nolan. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40. Stage: 1:30, 5:15.

Scollay—"Virginia." Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Harden. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Flight From Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"First Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satan." "Travel—Sentinals of the Caribbean." "John Nesbitt Specialty." "The Modern Highway." "Speed Skating With Irving Jaffe," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—"Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:08. "Land of Liberty." 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—"The Trappist Monks." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Viennese Music." "Skiing at St. Moritz," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—"The Virgin Bride." Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:36, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands." Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—"Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:05, 7:50. "Three Cheers for the Irish." Priscilla Lane, Dennis Morgan. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 6:05, 9:50.

Uptown—"Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:04, 6:25, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2. Evenings 6:30-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Gone with the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

Regent: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. "Melody Ranch." Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Saint at Palm Springs." George Sanders. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." Warren William. 2, 5:10, 8:30. "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvin Douglas. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. **Brookline Village**: "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 1:30, 5:07, 8:06. "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. 3:22, 6:21, 9:38.

Cleveland Circle: "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 2:40, 5:53, 9:15. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Melody and Moonlight." Johnny Downs. "Phantom Submarine." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Victory." Fredric March. 3:18, 9:30. "Life With Henry." Jackie Cooper. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 3:20, 8:20. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:54, 6:48, 10:18.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Kit Carson." 3:19, 9:26. "No, No, Nanette, Anna Neagle. 1:38, 7:45.

Park: "Arizona." Jean Arthur. "Great Plane Robbery." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Trail of the Vigilantes." "One Night in the Tropics." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Go West," with the Marx Bros.

Hyde Park: "Girl in the News." Margaret Lockwood. "Three Men From Texas." Hopalong Cassidy.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Fighting 69th." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. 2:30, 8:15. "Lady With Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:17. "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2:50, 6:13, 9:36.

Mystic: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." William and Eric Blore. 2:05, 7, 10. "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Murder Over New York." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Murder Over New York." Sidney Toler and M. Weaver. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Robert Donat and Greer Garson. 3:15, 9:05. "Behind the News." Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 7:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 3:15, 8:32. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Long Voyage Home." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. 3:30, 8:15. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2:30, 6:48, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Victory." Fredric March. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 3:20, 9:05. "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." J. Howard and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Western Union." Robert Young and "You're the One." Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland. "Over the Moon." Merle Oberon.

Strand: "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Long Wolf Keeps a Date."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:30.

Revere: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:30.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. "Slightly Tempted." Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:45.

Davis Square: "East of the River." "Dance, Girl, Dance." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland. "Here Comes the Navy." Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Santa Fe Trail." Eroll Flynn. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." Dennis O'Keefe, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. 2, 7:45. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters and Claude Rains. 3:35, 9:20.

Princess: "Arizona." Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:35, 8:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Night Train." Margaret Lockwood. 1:30 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Sandy Gets Her Man," with Baby Sandy.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland. "Angels Over Broadway." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Three Men from Texas." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:47, 8:15. "Angels Over Broadway." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:15, 6:40, 9:47.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:55, 8:20. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

"My Hat's Off to FANTASIA" says GLENN MILLER

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BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL LAST WEEK MATS. WED. SAT. ETHEL WATERS in CABIN IN THE SKY BROADWAY'S BRIGHTEST MUSICAL HIT TODD DUNCAN-REX INGRAM KATHERINE DUNHAM DANCERS SEATS NOW EVES $1.10-$3.30 MATS 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT—Tonight at 8:30 POP. MAT. TOM'W AT 2:30 EVERETT MARSHALL in The Popular Musical Romance "BLOSSOM TIME" Evns., $2.75-$.55; Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.65-$.55

PLYMOUTH TONIGHT at 8:30 1 WEEK ONLY—MAT. THURSDAY YOUR LOVING SON A NEW COMEDY BY ABBY MERCHANT WITH JAY FASSETT • LILY CAHILL • FRANKIE THOMAS Evns. $3-$2.75. Th. & Sat. Mats. $5-$2.20, tax inc.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9440 Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr. presents MR. AND MRS. NORTH A New Comedy by Owen Davis from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR 9-2067 Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor OUT OF THE FRYING PAN WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891 Evns incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor ETHEL BARRYMORE in HE CORN IS GREEN NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-9220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 50th St. & 6th Ave. • Doors Open A.M. "CHEERS FOR MISS BISHOP" Martha SCOTT • William GARGAN Produced by RICHARD A. ROWLAND Released thru United Artists ON STAGE: "YESTERDAY"—Russell Markert's recollections of romantic days. Symphonies Dr. Abeatrix under the direction of Erno Rapee. Picture at 1st Performance Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE • Carmen MIRANDA 'THAT NIGHT IN RIO' PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Town Meeting Sessions Held In Bay State

Citizens of several Greater Boston communities settled municipal issues last night in continuation sessions of their town meetings.

Newsiest meeting was at Danvers, where a lively discussion greeted a suggestion from Moderator William R. Lynch for voting by secret ballot instead of by voice. It was believed Mr. Lynch made this suggestion in anticipation of a number of controversial items on the agenda. After opposition was voiced, Mr. Lynch withdrew the suggestion.

The voters appropriated $1,433 to increase police salaries despite an adverse finance committee recommendation. They also increased the salary of the Superintendent of Schools, but defeated proposals to increase the salaries of the fire engineers from $200 to $250, exempt call firemen from paying poll taxes, and to expend an additional $1,000 for labor under the forestry department.

A request for a new fire truck was refused. With 21 of the 29 articles still remaining for consideration, the meeting adjourned until tomorrow night at 7:30.

Action by town meetings in other communities included the following:

Braintree

Many of them reversing views voiced a week ago, Braintree voters acted favorably in a proposal to buy a new $13,700 aerial ladder truck for the fire department. Rejecting Finance Committee recommendations, the town meeting also granted money to give the police department a two-way radio system, three new patrolmen, an additional cruising car, and one day off in seven for all policemen.

Appropriations as now listed total $468,235, of which approximately $200,000 was acted upon last night. The meeting will reconvene next Monday. William F. Rogers was elected moderator. The list of appropriations includes:

Fire Department, $58,562; health, $20,130; water extensions $98,962; police $54,559; interest, $24,655; tax collector, $7,117; town debt, $82,000.

Special appropriations of more than $1,000: Selectmen, $4,275; accountant, $3,654; town engineer, $7,107; assessors, $8,737; treasurer, $6,673; town clerk, $3,682; registration, $2,275; law department $4,250; maintenance of public buildings, $11,255; contributory retirement plan, $17,289; building inspector, $1,100; moth and tree departments, $3,100; town insurance, $8,085; Norfolk County hospital, $9,413; pensions, $3,250.

Hingham

About half of the town's 4,667 eligible voters turned out for the town election. George Wason was re-elected to the Board of Selectmen for a three-year term. William W. Lunt was chosen Treasurer for a one-year term. Also returned to office were: Ernest L. Lorin, Assessor; Karl C. Hough, Board of Public Welfare; Allston P. Burr, Tree Warden; and Howard A. Tinkham Jr., Board of Public Health. Chosen as members of a committee to have care and management of the taking of shad and alewives were George W. Howard, Joseph H. Sherman, N. Morton Safford, Richard H. Sherman, and William B. Southworth. Arthur E. Whittemore was chosen Moderator.

Needham

After disposing of 24 of the 74 articles in the warrant at a three and one-half hour meeting, the Needham town meeting adjourned until Wednesday. The citizens voted against a number of recommendations of the budget committee, including proposed appointment of an executive secretary, appointment of a purchasing agent, auditing of the town books, and making elective instead of appointive the trustees of the town library, the commissioner of trust funds and the trustees of Memorial Park. It was voted to appoint a nutritionist for the Board of Health and a children's librarian.

Appropriations were:

Schools, $265,112; fire department, $44,572; health, $12,800; police, $42,497; library, $8,147; tax collector, $4,702; welfare department, $64,854.

Saugus

With further consideration of the town budget scheduled for next Monday, the town meeting members today had approved the following measures: One day off in six instead of in seven for the police department; expenditure of $2,800 for a new ambulance; equipment of the police department with two-day radio.

Stoneham

While Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn sat in an ante-room where he could hear the discussion, members of the Stoneham town meeting protested a plan to have the Woburn executive address them on the subject of free lunches for school children. Mayor Kane had been invited to the meeting by proopnents of a free lunch pan for Stoneham. After the town meeting had refused to interrupt its proceedings to hear him, Mayor Kane went home.

The meeting appropriated $3,000 for a new ambulance and, over the objections of the finance committee, set aside $1,100 for a new police cruising car.

Army Boys Find Recreation in This

Work Projects Administration

A Lesson in Metal Craft From a WPA Instructor

This group from Fort Ruckman, one of Boston's 10 harbor forts, at work in the Nahant Town Tall.

Go-Going-Gone! U. S. Auction Features Home Furnishings

Women bought stepladders, electric bulbs, cameras and furniture, while men obtained such items as kitchen utensils, sewing machines and rugs at the Government auction in the appraisers stores building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, today.

It was an auction of goods remaining in the public stores unclaimed and of seized merchandise. The auction was ordered by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs for the Massachusetts District.

Items in the 75 lots offered for sale ranged from clothing to mechanical pencils and from chess sets to food. Several thousand dollars were expected to be realized for the Government before the auction is finished late today.

Relatively few "bargains" were obtained, for bidding was lively in most cases and frequently the price paid was higher than the appraised value. Nearly 200 persons attended the sale, including clergymen, businessmen, brokers, commercial dealers, and a cross-section of Boston's cosmopolitan population.

Unusual interest centered on a chess set appraised by the Government at $12, the case of which had been damaged. The pieces were brass and the work of a craftsman, according to authorities, and bidding advanced rapidly until it was finally knocked down for $47.

Two Zeiss Ikon cameras in leather cases, identically alike, appraised at $181.25 each, sold for $135 and $140, respectively. A Rolliflex Automat, valued by the Government at $87, brought $90.

An Oriental rug, 9 by 12, appraised at $94, sold at $70. One man paid $12 for a box of kitchen utensils appraised at $14. A table electric sewing machine, valued by the Government at $11.50, sold for $16, while a large and heavy cedar buffet, valued at $42 and evidently too large for the average house, brought only $9.

In order to get a kitchen cabinet valued at $16.80 one woman bid on the lot of four articles including a stepladder, 75 electric bulbs, and a floor lamp. She got the entire lot for $8. A box of toilet preparations valued at $26.25 was sold to another woman for $6.

Dress Plant Closes To Interpret Deal

The largest cotton dress plant in the Nation, located at Fall River, Mass., closed this afternoon to let the employees hear a labor agreement just completed interpreted by the company and by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

The concern, the Har-Lee Manufacturing Company, employs 2,000 workers. Negotiations for an agreement were finished in New York, March 16, with the aid of Mr. Moriarty.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union won an election held by the National Labor Relations Board in the plant on Feb. 15. The contract provides for a closed union shop and minimum wages of $15 a week. Advances will add $100,000 a year to the firm's pay roll, it was estimated in a joint statement by David Dubinsky, union president, and Benjamin Sopkin for the company.

"It is a great achievement to be able to see the representatives of the employers and of labor consummate an agreemnet that I hope will benefit the employers, the employees and the community of Fall River," declared Mr. Moriarty.

Bomb Damaged Tanker Repaired at East Boston

Repairs of the bomb-damaged 9,555-ton Norwegian tanker Norvick are being made at East Boston today. The craft, with two holes in the fore deck, was bombed while at Swansea, Wales, last January, after discharging a cargo of oil from the United States, it was explained. The vessel crossed the Atlantic in ballast and put in at Boston for repairs, but the skipper refused to discuss the damage or allow any one near the ship.

Harvard Group Wants U. S. Ships To Convoy Goods

Immediate use of a United States fleet to convoy supplies and armament to Great Britain was proposed today by the American Student Defense League, Harvard Chapter, representing 100 Harvard students.

In a statement which will be circulated about the college in the form of a petition to President Roosevelt, the Defense League said they favored use of both American ships and American men.

"To be effective, our supplies and armaments must get to Britain," the statement pointed out, adding that ships taking our aid across the sea are being sunk "at twice the rate at which they are being built."

During the next few days, an attempt will be made to get 500 student signatures on the petition, Roger D. Fisher, President of the Defense League, declared.

His organization, the result of a recent move for unity among aid-for-Britain groups in the Harvard Yard, believes that a totalitarian victory "would constitute a more serious threat to . . . the American way of life than a war to prevent such a victory."

The American Student Defense League, first non-isolationist organization in the Harvard Yard, has united with the Committee for Militant Aid to Britain under the title of the first-named group.

"Praying that the bill of costs may be as low as possible, we urge the United States to extend to the enemies of totalitarianism . . . all the aid which may be necessary to insure the defeat of the totalitarian state," the organization resolved in its first statement of policy.

Legislative Hearings Set for Tomorrow

Major Massachusetts legislative committee hearings scheduled for tomorrow in the State House include:

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment; to request Congress to limit Selective Service training to one year and to limit selectees' service to the United States and its territories; to defer until graduation drafting of college students having completed two years of college or who are enrolled in graduate courses; to memorialize Congress to pass an anti-lynch act.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish six-man juries.

Metropolitan Affairs (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Civil Service (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to extend veterans' preference in civil service to members of the organized Militia called into Federal service; to place the Warden of Charlestown State Prison, Superintendents of Concord Reformatory, Norfolk Prison Colony and the Bridgewater State Farm under civil service, and to establish a special commission to study civil service.

Public Welfare (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation for a special commission investigation into commitment of persons to hospitals for those classed as insane.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Bill for a special commission investigation into the advisability of consolidating, abolishing or reorganizing various State departments, offices, boards and commissions.

Transportation (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal for free transportation on railroads, busses and steamship lines for persons in the armed forces.

Ways and Means (Room 245, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal that the State take over immediately and develop the East Boston Airport; Governor Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State Budget.

Dick Chapman, Golf Star, In Early Draft Quota

GREENWICH, Conn., March 18 (AP)—The Greenwich Selective Service Board announced yesterday that Dick Chapman, national amateur golf champion, now at Pinehurst, N. C., had been classified 1A and would be in the April quota unless he appeals.

Recreation Planned For Boys in Army

Play-time programs for Uncle Sam's boys in khaki, on or off duty, have become part of the job of the WPA's recreational staff of 1,800 in Massachusetts, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, announced today.

Boston WPA headquarters have sent 100 recreation directors to the port's 10 harbor forts, and also established recreational facilities near Camp Edwards, Bourne, the Northeast Army Air Base in Chicopee, and Fort Devens, Ayer.

Dancing is easily the most popular recreation of the soldier, Mr. Delaney reported. Partners for dances at the recreation centers come from churches, community agencies, and business establishments in communities near the military reservation, he said.

There are other events, however. The program varies, with craft classes, musical entertainment, community singing, minstrel shows and sports drawing good attendance. Baseball will soon be brought into the program under the direction of several former big league players.

The success of the program, Mr. Delaney asserted, proves that "Uncle Sam's soldier, 1941 model, is well-mannered, intelligent and physically fit. He is boyish, enthusiastic, and clean-living; likes congenial company, and easily responds to group handling."

Bill to Boost Jobless Pay Gets Hearing

Continued from Page 1

Division of Unemployment Compensation, opposed increasing the rate for weekly payments. He pointed out that under the present law the bills under consideration would increase the weekly check, but would not increase the total amount paid to the men who remained unemployed. It would take other legislation to enlarge the total payment.

Mr. Leonard said that the whole benefit structure had been increased in 1939 and that it was not advisable to make further increases before there was more experience with the system.

Not Relief Measure

Voicing the opposition of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Edward J. Connolly declared that the unemployment compensation law was not a relief measure, and that the moneys obtained in benefits did not necessarily go to people who were in need. He added that in fact many of those receiving benefits were not in need, and that if the law was considered as relief it was an uneconomic way of meeting that situation.

The question coming up, Mr. Connolly said, was how high you can set the benefits without encouraging the feeling that since a worker receives in insurance almost as much as he gets if employed, why should he go back to work.

Mr. Connolly computed the proposed increase to show that a worker receiving $12.30 a week in the highest-paid three months of the year would get $10.

"Are you going to give 80 to 85 per cent of a man's earnings in the form of an insurance compensation benefit?" he asked. Turning then to the question of where the money was to come from, Mr. Connolly said that taxes were going to be higher, both on industry and on everybody, and that it was a problem how the taxes on business and the public could be modified and at the same time industry could supply all the work that was necessary.

They Play in N. Y.

R. J. Keller

Marion Bornstein **Robert Sushel**

Miss Bornstein, soprano, of the South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street, and Mr. Sushel, violinist, of the Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen Street, who are to be soloists today at the annual conference of the National Guild of Community Music Schools in New York City. These Boston schools and the All-Newton Music School will each have representative members at the Conference in New York of which the schools are members.

Ready to Join U. S. Navy

Wide World

Seaplane Tender Humboldt

Sister-ship of the Matagorda, which was launched at Boston Navy Yard today. The Humboldt was launched yesterday. Sponsored by Miss Nancy R. Brand, daughter of Capt. C. L. Brand, production manager of the Boston Navy Yard, the Matagorda, slid into the water at the Yard, the second of its type to be launched there within as many days. The two craft were authorized last June as part of a fleet of 16 such vessels, being built throughout the country. Keels were laid early in September, and the time taken for construction was reduced by co-operation of the workers at the Yard, according to Rear Admiral William H. Tarrant, commandant of the First Naval District. The Matagorda takes its name from Matagorda Bay, Texas.

Vermont Studies New Taxes To Meet Government Costs

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 18—Sources of new taxation are being studied by the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house of Vermont's General Assembly as legislative commitments during the past week shot far beyond the $1,000,000 mark, wiping out the surplus in the Treasury left from the last fiscal year.

In fact, legislative demands have arisen to unprecedented heights. Although the legislators were warned recently that budget items already had been exceeded by $938,000, bills carrying appropriations continued to pour through the hopper. The largest of these was $600,000 for a new State Office Building.

The House Appropriations Committee is drafting a bill to provide for the orderly and "businesslike" allotment of funds for State building construction and maintenance. It is proposed to allot one half of any unappropriated surplus left at the end of each session to a State Building Fund. A commission would be set up to handle maintenance of the 17 State buildings already in existence and to set aside funds to care for future building needs.

With "sugaring time" approaching, farmer members are looking forward to adjournment and are seeking early action on scores of bills on the agenda. An inevitable forerunner of adjournment, however, is the "mock session" of the Legislature which is scheduled for the evening of March 27 and is expected to be a re-enactment of the first session of the Vermont General Assembly. It will mark the 150th anniversary of the admission of Vermont to Statehood. April 12 is the date set as a goal for final adjournment.

Bonus to Guardsmen

Intervening in the controversy over repeal of the $10 monthly bonus to Vermont National Guardsmen inducted into Federal service, Senator George D. Aiken by telegram to Gov. William H. Wills expressed the hope that "you will see to it that our State keeps its statutory promise to these boys." He added, that $120 "is pretty small compared to what they are giving."

Some legislators appeared to resent this seeming attempt by the junior Senator to insert a finger in the administrative and legislative "pie" back home. The Senator's action is said to have broken a precedent of long standing that members of the Congressional delegation do not attempt "to keep a string" on purely domestic State affairs.

Notwithstanding Senator Aiken's appeal, the bonus repeal bill was passed with the proviso the bonus would be paid in the event the guardsmen go to war.

Governor Wills replied to the Senator saying:

"Your telegram received. We here at home are proud to send out such a fine lot of boys. That does not need to be said by any true Vermonter. We realized when we sent these boys from home that their training period might be for more than just one year. In this time of crisis, we are trying here to act both for their best interest and that of the State as a whole. The Legislature is studying conscientiously and diligently, the perplexing problem of granting them extra compensation for Federal service, considering, as well, the possibility of an ultimate declaration of war.

"I am sure that the Vermont Legislature, in which you have in the past expressed fullest confidence, will be first to provide for our boys in the armed services.

"In these trying times, may you in Washington and we here in Vermont act wisely for the greatest common good."

Legislators interpreted the reply as a polite way of telling the Senator that Governor Wills and the Legislature would attend to the bonus issue at Montpelier, and that Senator Aiken should confine himself to issues in Congress at Washington.

Woodworking Survey

In anticipation of national defense needs the Vermont Forest Service has completed a survey of woodworking industries in the State which might handle subcontracts for large national concerns now participating in the defense program.

The survey disclosed 517 woodworking industries in Vermont available for any demands made upon them. The survey also showed that many of these firms already are working on defense contracts.

Mattress Project

Every county in Vermont will have a mattress-making project this summer, according to information from the Home Demonstration Department of the Vermont Extension Service. The mattress-making program was inaugurated by the United States Department of Agriculture for a three-fold purpose: To provide mattresses to rural families whose economic conditions prevent them from purchasing, to use up the Nation's surplus cotton, and to provide a project through which rural persons may learn how to make cotton mattresses and otherwise improve their homes.

Franchise Tax Revision Bill Is Hit by Long

Legislation to revise taxation of telephone, telegraph, electricity, and other public utility companies was characterized as "a raid on the State for the benefit of the City of Boston," by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Mr. Long opposed a bill supported by mayors of 17 Massachusetts cities, headed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, President of the Mayors Club of Massachusetts.

Mayor Tobin charged that the present franchise tax on public utilities "is one of the most unsound taxes we have ever seen." He said that when a depression comes, as it is bound to come after the present boom is over, the cost of local and State government will increase, while the amount of the franchise tax received from public utilities will go down.

The proposed legislation would take away the Tax Commissioner's power to revise local valuation of public utility properties as set by assessors in determining the franchise tax, according to Commissioner Long. He sad under the present system local assessors assess the real estate of public utilities and in addition tax the machinery used in manufacture. Under the new proposal, he said, the local assessors seek authority to tax all utility property, leaving nothing for a State franchise tax.

The effect of the proposed legislation, Commissioner Long stated, would be that the State would receive no franchise tax which in 1940 amounted to $4,325,637. Without this revenue, the State tax on cities and towns to balance the State budget, and which is paid by all communities, would go up. The legislation, he added, would syphon money out of the rest of the State for the benefit of Boston.

State Airplane Need Anticipated

The State of Massachusetts may soon be forced to purchase an airplane so that the State Aeronautics Commission may carry out its duties effectively, Crocker Snow, State Director of Aeronautics, told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today in a letter to each committee member.

While there is no apparent need for the plane at this time, the Director stated, the work of the Commission is increasing at such a rate that a plane may soon be necessary. He pointed out that at present a State plane has been made unnecessary "partly because the director has been able to travel about 6,000 miles in the past year in army aircraft, at on expense to the State, and partly because he owns his own airplane which has been extensively used for State business."

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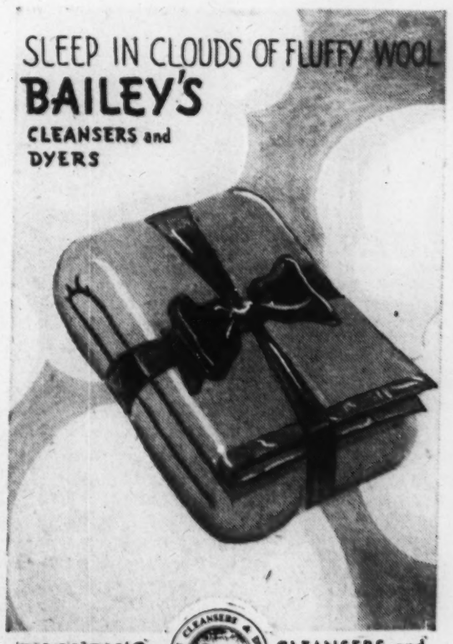


Detroit May Play Defensive Hockey Against Bruins Tonight to Help Goalie

Young Mowers Seeks Vezina Trophy as Rival Views Game

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two teams, and particularly two players, are intensely interested in the game between the Boston Bruins and Detroit Red Wings at the Boston Garden tonight. The final standing has already been decided in the National Hockey League and the individual scoring champion has been determined, so the Bruins are not too concerned.

Detroit, however, has a rookie goalie in the nets who is completing a particularly brilliant first year of major league hockey. The youngster is polling a heavy vote in the press for the Frank Calder trophy, emblematic of the No. 1 rookie of the season. He is also very much in the running for the Vezina trophy.

Tonight's game will decide whether the rookie goalie, Johnny Mowers, wins, ties or misses the Vezina honor. That trophy annually goes to the goaltender who has the fewest number of goals scored against him. Going into the game tonight Mowers is leading the Toronto veteran, Turk Broda, by one goal. It means that Mowers must shut out the Bruins to win, permit only one goal to tie, and if the Bruins score twice the honor goes to Broda.

Toronto Team Present

Somewhere in the audience tonight will be the Toronto team. And Broda will be watching his rival goalie in the struggle for the top honor. It would not be unfair should he hope the Bruins score a couple of goals because he would automatically win a $1,000 bonus from the club if he wins the trophy—and no Toronto goalie has yet won it.

The Leafs finished their season in Chicago last Sunday night and Conn Smythe brought them direct to Boston. They arrived this forenoon and will be interested observers, in that the Leafs face the Bruins here Thursday night in the opening of the Stanley Cup playdowns. Such a situation is practically unprecedented.

The visiting Red Wings, with their league position secure, ordinarily would be inclined to let up in this game and prepare for their play-off series with Rangers, which starts in Detroit Thursday. They cannot ease off conscientiously, however, with their rookie goalie, Mowers, so vitally concerned about the Vezina Trophy.

Wings on Defense

Since the Red Wings probably do not care much whether they win the game or not, so long as they hold the Bruins scoreless, the contest may afford the local fans an opportunity to preview close defensive play-off hockey. The visitors will be out to stop the Bruins offense and the Bruins offense is a power to stop.

Meanwhile those crafty Toronto strategists may learn much watching the tactics of the Bruins trying to penetrate the Detroit defense. If the Bruins should crack the Detroit defense early and run in a few goals eliminating Mowers from trophy consideration, the game might deteriorate into a wide-open careless exhibition of merely going through the motions. It all depends upon whether the Bruins score easily or not.

* * *

According to reports from Chicago, the Leafs were set back again in their hopes for the coming playoff against Boston . . . Hank Goldup, rangy scoring left winger who had just returned to action, went out of the Sunday night game with a foot injury and has been sent to Toronto . . . He will not be available against the Bruins at the start, at least, if at all.

* * *

This handicap, plus the probable absence of Syl Apps in the two games here, is a severe blow . . . Micky Ion, Bill Stewart and King Clancy have been approved as the referees. They will work in rotation . . . The linesmen approved are Rabbit McVeigh of Detroit, Bert McCaffrey of Toronto, Ag Smith of Boston, Bill Chadwick of New York, Donnie MacFadyen of Chicago and Archie Wilcox of Montreal . . . Linesmen will not work in their home cities.

* * *

Manager Art Ross takes no sides in the struggle for the Vezina trophy and has ordered his players to score 10 goals tonight—if they can . . . While the Bruins players do not favor Broda in this personal struggle of his, they probably recall that it was Detroit, with two goals, that ended the hopes in the Vezina race of Frankie Brimsek.

Bruin scorers for the season to date:

	G	A	Pts.
Cowley	15	45	60
Bauer	17	22	39
Wiseman	16	23	39
Schmidt	13	25	38
Conacher	24	13	37
Dumart	18	14	32
Jackson	12	12	24
Clapper	8	18	26
Hollett	9	15	24
Smith	6	8	14
Reardon	6	5	11
Crawford	2	7	9
Hill	4	3	7
Shewchuk	2	2	4
McReavy	0	1	1
Bruce	0	1	1
Hamill	0	1	1

Revised Harvard Football Staff

By a Staff Photographer

Gridiron Coaches Assembled at Opening

Head Coach Dick Harlow opened spring practice in the Briggs Memorial Cage yesterday with some 60 candidates reporting and his two new coaches present, Earl Brown and Al McCoy. The back row, left to right: Chief Boston, freshman coach; Earl Brown, new end coach; Henry Lamar, junior varsity coach; and Lyal Clark, line coach. Front, left to right: Capt. Fran Lee, Harlow, and the new backfield coach and former Colby College mentor, Al McCoy.

Boston Players Are Handicapped

Any hope of an early return to action by Chet Ross, hard-hitting leftfielder of the Bees, was abandoned yesterday when the youngster was ordered home for a few weeks at least.

The Red Sox also received a blow when the veteran Lefty Grove injured a hand that prevents his taking a turn on the mound for some time to come.

Stahley Showing Movies to Brown Grid Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—In laying groundwork for spring practice, to begin March 24, J. Neil "Skip" Stahley, Brown head football coach, has been daily showing his squad what he calls "instruction movies." The pictures consist of 2,400 feet of film taken from numerous games, cut and edited by Stahley himself with the purpose of demonstrating the right and wrong way of running, blocking, tackling, or carrying out other assignments. The film is about equally divided among all assignments. This makes it possible for Stahley to assemble candidates for each position in separate groups and devote full attention to discussions of their particular duties.

The response to the idea, which Stahley believes to be original, has been very enthusiastic and with the aid of his assistants, Don Hensley and Harold Kopp, the young Brown head coach has been giving his illustrated lectures to good sized groups.

Stahley plans to hold a five-week drill, which will be interrupted by the spring recess period from March 31 to April 7. Sessions will open next Monday in the Marvel Gym and continue indoors until Aldrich Field is ready for use.

New Hampshire Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 18—Featured by home meets with Maine and Northeastern, the 1941 track schedule for the University of New Hampshire was announced today by the Faculty Senate Committee on Athletics as follows:

April 26—Maine at Durham.
May 3—Brown at Providence, R. I.; 10—Northeastern, 17—Rhode Island at Kingston, R. I.; 24-25—New England Intercollegiates at Cambridge, Mass.; 30-31—I. C. 4-A. Championships in New York. (pending).

Pacific Coast Hockey

VANCOUVER, March 18 (CP)—Final standings of the Pacific Coast Hockey League:

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Spokane	48	25	18	5	146	127	55
Vancouver	48	22	21	5	163	145	49
Seattle	48	20	21	7	158	167	47
Portland	48	20	27	1	130	158	41

Bill Fleming Shows Ability On Red Sox Pitching Squad

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 18—As the spring training season progresses, it becomes more apparent each day that the Boston Red Sox will have better pitching in 1941 than they did in 1940. It is natural to be optimistic in the spring. But this time optimism in connection with Joe Cronin's much-discussed mound staff is based on Grapefruit League records. The younger hurlers are much improved over a year ago. Every touring critic who has walked within the Payne Field enclosure admits Cronin has finally found support for his famed offense.

Woody Rich looks great. So does Mickey Harris. Earl Johnson is ready for his sophomore season. Dickman's new sidearm delivery has given him fresh confidence. Mike Ryba may turn out to be the bull pen ace of the year. Hash and Dobson will help. Then, too, Cronin will have Bill Fleming from the beginning of the season.

Well Built

You have to like Fleming. His business-like way of going about Payne Field; those big shoulders and the fast ball they produce, make you confident that he may be a long time getting out of the American League. That powerful physique should thrive on hard work—nine innings on Monday, a relief stretch on Wednesday and another start on Friday.

There is nothing spectacular about Fleming's background. He merely grew up like the average boy in Yuba City, Calif., went through high school and semi-pro ball and eventually landed in the Pacific Coast League. He was considering a job with the United States Forestry service in his native state when offered a baseball contract. The Detroit Tigers called him in from Hollywood in the fall of 1939, to swing him clear of the draft, but he was back with the movie colony's ball club early last season. Bill did so well in '40, the Red Sox bought him outright in time to appear in 10 games.

Slow Starter

"I feel in better shape this spring than I ever have," Fleming told me today. "For some unknown reason, I've always been a slow starter. I never could put much on the ball in the early spring. But this year my arm feels great and I've been letting myself go. I don't wonder the Tigers didn't like me a year ago at Lakeland. I couldn't get going. They tell me I was pretty wild.

"I like this Red Sox outfit," Bill continued. "I like working with Cronin and Shellenback. Shelly sure knows the pitching game. He can pick more flaws in your delivery than any coach I've ever run up against. But, of course, all he can do is tell you what you're doing wrong. It's up to you to correct it. What's good for one pitcher might harm another.

"I agree with you that the Red Sox pitching looks pretty good this spring," grinned Fleming. "With that power behind us, we should breeze through to a good year. I sure hope so."

On Starting Line

Although Cronin is still careful what he says about his pitching, he probably will put Fleming up on the starting line. At the end of the first week of Grapefruit League action, Rich, Harris and Fleming loomed as almost certain starters. Of course, something could happen between now and April 15 to change the situation. But until he shows that American League batters are too smart for him, Fleming is in line for heavy duty. And if he can shake his old habit of starting slow, he will be in there every fourth day.

Fleming's full name is Leslie Fletcherd Fleming, but the Red Sox have called him Bill from the start. A name like Leslie doesn't seem to fit in the dugout . . . Red Sox uniforms will be the same as last year . . . While most of the boys have been trying to drop a few pounds under the tropical sun, Bobby Doerr has been struggling to take on a few . . . Joe Dobson worked as hard as any pitcher in camp during the first 10 days, yet gained six pounds over that stretch . . . Dom Di Maggio and Doerr have been taking extra batting practice . . . Cronin will cut his squad before leaving for Havana.

Three Chicago Players Back For Play-Offs

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—The fifth-place Chicago Black Hawks will go into the Stanley Cup series with the Montreal Canadiens Thursday night without the services of Bill Carse, center, and Bill Thoms, center and wing.

Carse has been out for 20 games. Thoms suffered a cut ankle in Sunday's game with Toronto.

Three others, however, are expected to be ready for the Canadiens, who come to the Stadium for the post-season series opener. They are Johnny Mariucci, Dave MacKay, and Art Wiebe, all defensemen.

The Canadiens and Hawks go to Montreal for the second game Saturday and return here next Tuesday for a third game, if necfield this season and thus are eli-

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Gridmen Report

Pennsylvania, Cornell, Dartmouth, Navy, Princeton, Army, Brown, and Yale—that is Harvard's powerful schedule in football next fall, and yesterday an even 60 Crimson hopefuls began preparing for it. Led by Capt. Fran Lee of New Haven, they met Head Coach Dick Harlow and his aides in Briggs Cage and went through a day of limbering up.

Two varsity lettermen to be taken by the Selective Service Act, Charlie Spreyer and Henry Vander Eb, did not report. Spreyer was busy with baseball, which also claimed the attention of Burgy Ayres, Mort Waldstein, and Bill Barnes. Ted Lyman and Dave Glass were busy with rowing, while Tom O'Loughlin and Dick Pfister were with the track team.

Harlow had the assistance of his full staff, including the two new additions, Al McCoy and Earl Brown, and the regulars, Chief Boston, Henry Lamar, and Lyal Clark. Sessions will continue until May 1, with time out for the spring vacation.

* * *

The amateur Fencers League of America will hold a three-weapon team championship tournament at M. I. T.'s Walker Building tonight, with the winning team being awarded the Louis C. Brine Trophy. Admission is free and the public is invited to attend.

* * *

The Boston Olympics left today on their last and one of their longest road trips of the Eastern League season. Tonight they play in Washington, and though their next game is not until Friday night in Atlantic City, they will remain away from home. Saturday they play in River Vale and Sunday they close out their first year in the Eastern League circles by playing in Baltimore. For tonight's game Coach Hago Harrington will be missing seven regulars—Danny Sullivan, Harpo Walsh, Paul Guibord, Al Baronowski, Bob Mee, Ray Chaisson, and Al Dumond. For the week end, however, Hago expects all these players to be on hand.

* * *

Taking a tip from the rifle teams, which often hold telegraphic contests, Ohio State freshmen swimmers have sent a challenge to meet with the undefeated Brown freshmen, each team to swim in its own pool and forward its times by telegraph. In their final regulation appearance of the season at M. I. T. last Saturday, the Bruin yearlings broke the New England intercollegiate freshman 400-yard relay record.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity hockey team will meet at the Hotel Lenox tonight to elect a captain for next year. Following the banquet and election, the team will be guests of the Boston Bruins at their game with Detroit at the Garden. Ronnie McKinnon of Stoneham, outstanding defenseman, is the favorite to win the captaincy, even though he is only a sophomore.

* * *

The "Friends of Boston University Athletes," a loyal group of Terrier sport followers, will tender a dinner to the B. U. coaching staff at the University Club, April 23. This affair was originally scheduled to take place in February, but it was moved ahead because of the All-University sports dinner held then.

Shore Gets Four

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Four players who still are eligible for the American Hockey League play-offs although they have been playing for the New York Americans in the National League left for Springfield to join Eddie Shore's Indians when the Americans disbanded for the season.

Goalie Charlie Rayner, defenseman Andy Branigan and forwards Squee Allen and Bill Benson played in 17 or more games for Springfield this season and thus are eligible for the play-offs.

Tufts' Spring Dates

Varsity schedules in spring sports have been announced by Athletic Director Clarence P. Houston as follows:

Baseball

April 12—At Yale; 16—at Boston University; 19—Springfield; 23—Bates; 26—Bowdoin; 30—at Harvard.
May 2—Boston College; 8—at Northeastern; 10—at Massachusetts State; 15—at Holy Cross; 17—Boston University; 20—Brown; 24—Northeastern; 28—at Boston College; 31—at Brown.
June 14—Harvard (Alumni Day).

Track

April 19—Amherst; 26—at Wesleyan.
May 3—Boston University; 10—at Massachusetts State; 17—Eastern Intercollegiates at Worcester; 24—New England Intercollegiates at Cambridge; 30-31—I. C. 4-A Meet in New York.

Lacrosse

April 11—At Hobart; 12—at Union; 26—New Hampshire.
May 3—Williams; 10—at Dartmouth; 20—at Harvard; 24—Springfield.

Yale Elects Shannon

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—Richard K. Shannon of Garden City, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Yale freshman fencing team.

New Cronin Handyman

Wide World

A Rookie Who Has Been Around

TAMPA, Fla.—Dominic J. Ryba, 36-year-old rookie right-handed pitcher purchased by the Boston Red Sox from Rochester where he won 24 games, losing 8 last year, shown with the gloves he has used in playing various positions on the field. Mike, as he is called, acquired fame as a "one-man team," being able to pitch, catch, or play any infield or outfield position. He has caught one game of a double header and pitched the other. In another game he played three innings at first, caught the next three and pitched the last three. His record was tops for hurlers in the International League last season when he was voted the most valuable player in the circuit. Born in DeLancey, Pa., Mike is now a resident of Springfield, Mo. He is expected to be of great help to the Sox in the pennant race this season.

The Skating Club of Boston Ready With Annual Carnival

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With one-half the club in the cast and practically the whole membership intimately concerned, the Skating Club of Boston is just about ready for the opening of its annual ice carnival this Thursday at the rink on Soldiers Field Road in Brighton.

Just how ready everyone is will be seen this evening at the dress rehearsal, which is due to begin at 5 p. m., and continue until Vivi-Anne Hulten, the six times Swedish champion who is directing the carnival, calls a halt. This will be the final rehearsal, for tomorrow has been designated as a day of complete rest from skating.

As usual, the Skating Club's annual carnival is strictly a community effort, with nearly every member coming through with a contribution. In the show itself are approximately 180 club skaters, while behind the scenes labor the rest of the membership of 360. Some of the ladies are altering costumes and some of the men are helping with the scenery—the point is that everybody is doing something unless he is out of town.

Made Fire Engine

Just how far The Skating Club members have gone in making the show their own may be seen in the scenery for one of the 17 numbers—the Fireman's Ball number. In this scene, which features Bill Grimditch of Philadelphia, national men's junior champion, a fire engine is used which is a copy of one of the old engines formerly in use in Boston.

This piece of apparatus was constructed in its entirety by Edward Motley Guild of Chestnut Hill, whose hobby of carpentry is paying dividends to the club. Mr. Guild spent many hours in the Boston Public Library copying the details of Niagara No. 7, and the finished product is complete with iron wheels, hose, and bell.

The show this year, which will present evening performances Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and matinees Saturday and Sunday, is characterized as a monster revue with patriotism as the theme. The ice design, conceived by George E. B. "Jeddy" Hill, a four-times national pairs champion with Maribel Vinson, carries out the patriotic motif in red, white, and blue.

Forerunner

Forerunner of the huge professional shows which now thrill Boston audiences, The Skating Club's carnival features few professionals. Rather it features the cream of the amateur crop, with a few professional skaters for balance.

Among the outstanding amateurs presented this year are Gene Turner of California, the men's national singles champion, Grimditch, the junior titleholder, Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia, the ladies' singles champion, and Donna Atwood of Los Angeles, holder with Turner of the national senior pairs title.

From the ranks of The Skating Club will come Roberta Jenks and Betsey Nichols, who placed second and fourth this year in the national junior competition, Dorothy Glazier, Dick Hapgood, Sherwin Badger, Ted Goodridge, Fay Kirby, Leslie Glazier, Jimmy Madden, Jeddy Hill, Leslie Eustis Hill, and many others.

Youngest Skater

Youngest skater in the show is little Dianne Pike, who is all of three years old. She will not be seen in the evening performances, however, for her parents have consented to her appearance only in the matinees. In the afternoons she skates with five-year-old Billy Nickerson, while in the evenings her place is taken by the venerable Donald Falvey, Jr., aged seven.

Outstanding numbers will be given by Skee and Lee—Fred Goedhart and Ed Leary—and by Gene Theslof and Ann Taylor. The former pair is the comedy team of two University of Minnesota students which made such a hit at the recent St. Paul Ice Palace Carnival, while the latter is considered one of the outstanding adagio teams in the country.

Two-Hour Show

The show is scheduled to run approximately two hours and one quarter, with the numbers as follows: "South of the Border," "Wendy's Dream," Solo by Donna Atwood, "Firemen's Ball," "Snow Flake Ballet," "They Got Rhythm," Solo by Eugene Turner, Solo by Vivi-Anne Hulten, Skee and Lee, "Les Dames et Les Gallants," Solo by Miss Hulten, Theslof and Taylor, "Precision Personified," Solo by Jane Vaughn, "The Marines Have Landed," solo by Turner and Miss Atwood, and the grande finale.

With the addition of 112 box seats on the ice, the seating capacity has been increased to almost 1,400. The club is easily accessible, not only by automobile but by street car and bus from Central Square.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 19
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Orchestra; Melody Time.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Reveries; Carmen Cavallero's Orchestra.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra; Our New American Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian March, Orchestra; News in English; Communications of the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8 p. m.—"Starlight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.36 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	Food talk; "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Hits and Bits	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Musical programs	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	The Johnson Family"	Harmony duo
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Times"
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Times"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sports; Weather; Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Serenaders: music	Concert Miniatures	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's New Army	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Heirs": drama	Game: quiz	vocalists	"Selective Service"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Radio Garden Club	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Tango Serenade"
9:00	"We, the People";	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	David Cheskin's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Talk, Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	"Unlimited Horizons":	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	drama; news	Molly": music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Third period, Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15	"Invitation to	Highways for Defense	guests; orchestra	Detroit hockey game	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Learning"	Our New American Music:	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse": comedy	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	NBC Symphony Orch.		"Sentimental Concert"	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	Dance Digest
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather	from London	Nye Mayhew's Orch.
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Day's End; news

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Double V Ranch"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	Five Star News
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	About Us	Toast	Movie Talk; Music	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"Julia Blake": drama	"Just About Time"	Choir Loft: organ	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Shopping talk	Variations	Musical Early Edition	Mari Lind, contralto
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Good Morning Cheer
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Armchair Quartet	Singing Strings	Boston Speech School
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	Studio Speaker
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Going Shopping With You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Stocks	"Of Human Bondage"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Andrini Continentals	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Everett Marshall, int.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum and Strum	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	U. S. Army Highlights	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Radio Garden Club	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Jimmy Richards' Orch.	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendesvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Dinner Music	Musical Rendesvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
7:45	comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waita Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or-	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	chestra; "How Did You Meet?"; sk.	ing on the Air: "Should	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	We Feed the Nazi-Domi-	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	dramatization; News	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners	nated Countries?"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	U. S. Army Program	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Arthur Mann, news	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	Quiz program with	"Mr. District Attorney";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Jimmy Flynn; News	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith";	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00	News; weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter; recorded	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Music"	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm'	Day's End
11:45	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of

Busy Season Just Ahead for Lawn Tennis Players in Southern California

Trojans to Pass Up IC4A Championships This Year

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—There's a busy season ahead for Southland tennis sharpshooters. The tourney schedule just released by the Southern California Tennis Association lists a total of 25 major events, starting with the Hillcrest Country Club invitation championships March 22 to 30.

The Hillcrest events, won last year by Ted Olewine and Mary Arnold, will be the target of many of the best players of this area, including the Palm Springs tournament winner, Jack Tidball.

Among the nearby spots where big events will be played are Coronado, Long Beach, Beverly Hills, Ojai, Santa Barbara, San Diego, La Jolla, Santa Ana, and Santa Monica.

Undoubtedly the biggest meets of the entire list will be the Southern California championships May 24-June 1 and the Pacific Southwest meet Sept. 12-21, both at the Los Angeles Tennis Club.

* * *

Darsie L. Darsie, local golfing authority, came up with a laudable suggestion last week.

He computes that of the 260,000 divot diggers in Southern California there are slightly more than 500 high school golfers—the real players of tomorrow.

He asks: "Why aren't the City of Los Angeles, the Southern California P. G. A., and the Southern California Golf Association doing something to stimulate interest among those who are destined to be the golfers of the future?"

He suggests that, on the days when they aren't busy, the public courses open their greens to the youngsters at a reduced rate.

* * *

Take notice, Eastern "Ivy League" colleges—the West has some good news for you. University of Southern California will pass up the IC4A meet this year, at least. This action, also taken by the University of California at Los Angeles and Stanford, was found necessary, it was pointed out, for "academic reasons."

"Every year, the meet seems to come about a week before final examinations," Willis O. Hunter, U. S. C. athletic director, said. "It keeps the boys out of school for a week at a most important time."

In 13 IC4A meets, the Trojans won nine and placed second once. Now, it's time for someone else to win.

* * *

U. S. C's contributions to Uncle Sam's armed forces continue to grow.

Latest, is Art Reading, half-mile star who won the 880 in his school's 1939 and 1940 dual meets with Stanford, who has dropped his last semester of college work and given up his final season of athletic competition to join the Naval air service.

Reading, who was majoring in education preparatory to becoming a teacher in fine arts, started training last Saturday at Long Beach.

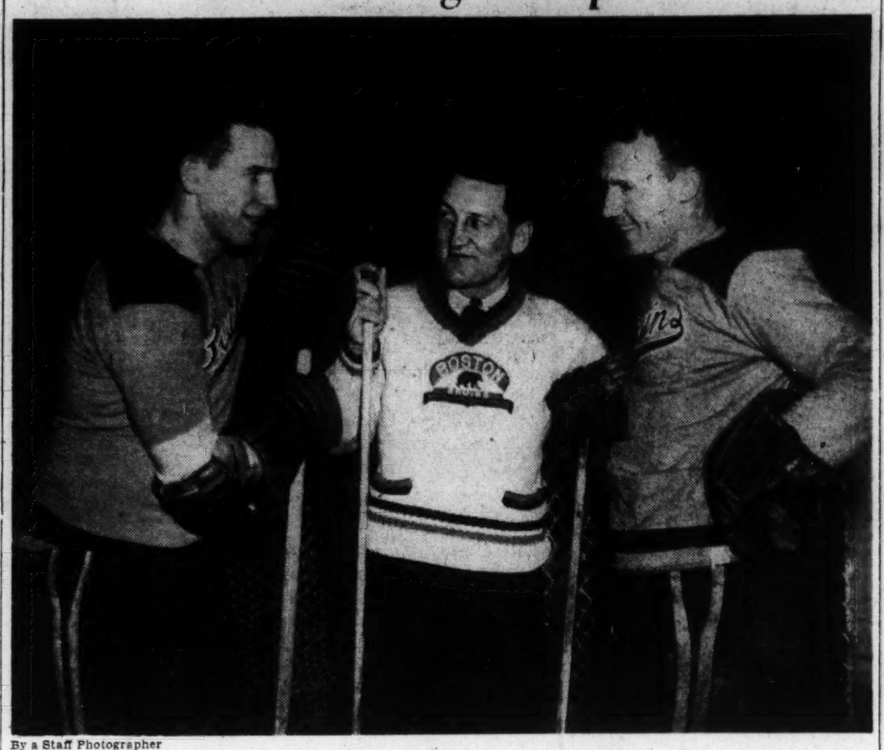
There are now 28 other athletes from the school, representing virtually every sport, who are serving with a military branch.

In addition, Iris Cummings, 21, senior co-ed and former national outdoor breaststroke champion, recently completed her acrobatic and restricted commercial aviation training and now is licensed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to give C. A. A. instruction to male students who may later go on with Army or Navy training.

* * *

Random Ramblings: Ernie Soest, one of the best bowlers in these parts, has been selected the Southern California Athlete of the Month of February by the Helms Athletic Foundation . . . The latest thing in frost fantasies, the Ice-Capades of 1941, will open at the Pan-Pacific Auditorium April 18. . . . After a spiritless regular-time game, the University of Southern California ice hockey team broke a 1-1 tie with the Los Angeles Athletic Club last week end by tallying three points in quick succession in the game's overtime period . . Non-league softball games, both in the girls' and men's divisions, will open in Hollywood March 23. League play begins March 30 . . . Carl Merritt, U. S. C.'s sensational shot-put star, doesn't need competition to make a good showing. He already has broken the Bovard Field record twice this year in practices. He now holds the mark of 50 feet, 10½ inches. **A. S., 3d.**

Three Scoring Champions



By a Staff Photographer

Great Hockey Stars Compare Notes

Milt Schmidt (left), center for the famed "Sauerkraut" line, won the National Hockey League individual scoring championship last year with 52 points. Cooney Weiland (center), present coach, won the honor in the 1929-30 season with 73 points—league record—and Bill Cowley, winner this year, has 60 points with a game to play. Cowley broke the league record for assists in the present campaign.

Cowley's Bid Second High In History

MONTREAL, March 18 (AP)—Bill Cowley, Boston's great playmaker, not only has outdistanced all National Hockey League rivals in scoring this season and established a new record for assists, but has a point-total surpassed only once in the circuit's history.

With his final regular-season game coming up tonight, Cowley has a record of 15 goals and 45 assists for 60 points. His nearest rivals, tied at 44 points each, are Bryan Hextall and Lynn Patrick, of the New York Rangers, and Gordie Drillon and Syl Apps, of the Toronto Maple Leafs, all of whom have completed their regular contests.

Cowley's assist total is eight over the former record made by Joe Primeau of Toronto nine years ago. The only higher point totals were established in the 1929-30 season, when Cooney Weiland set the all-time record of 73 points and two others passed the 60 mark. Conditions were somewhat different then, with smaller squads giving the players more time on the ice and a liberal off-side rule in effect for part of the season which gave the attackers an overwhelming advantage.

The position of the second-place quartet and of Hextall as leading goal-getter won't be settled until after tonight's Detroit-Boston game. Syd Howe of the Red Wings has 43 points and a fair chance to take over second place. Outside possibilities are Bobby Bauer and Eddie Wiseman of Boston, with 39 points each. Hextall finished with 26 goals, but Boston's Roy Conacher is tied with Sweeney Schriner of Toronto only two goals behind.

There's no doubt about the season's bad man title. Jimmy Orlando of Detroit earned it with 85 minutes in major and minor penalties and one 10-minute misconduct.

Scoring leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	15	45	60
Hextall, Rangers	26	18	44
Drillon, Toronto	23	21	44
Apps, Toronto	20	24	44
L. Patrick, Rangers	20	24	44
Howe, Detroit	20	23	43
N. Colville, Rangers	14	28	42
Bauer, Boston	17	22	39
Wiseman, Boston	16	23	39
Schriner, Toronto	24	14	38
R. Conacher, Boston	24	14	38
Schmidt, Boston	13	25	38
N. Metz, Toronto	14	21	35
Watson, Rangers	11	24	35
Taylor, Toronto	9	26	35
Quilty, Montreal	18	16	34
Dumart, Boston	18	15	33
Abel, Detroit	11	22	33
Benoit, Montreal	16	16	32
Thoms, Chicago	13	19	32
Carr, Americans	13	19	32
Blake, Montreal	12	20	32
G. Allen, Chicago	14	17	31
M. Colville, Rangers	14	17	31
Jackson, Boston	17	13	30

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lefty Grove Caught in Talkative Mood

SARASOTA, Fla.—Lefty Grove, the Boston Red Sox southpaw, was in one of his rare conversational moods.

"Hearing some of these young fellows moan because they have to go back to the minor leagues reminds me of Jack Dunn's old Baltimore club, where I pitched before joining the Athletics," said the pride of Lonaconing, Md. "Jack treated us so well we didn't want to go up to the majors. Why, at that time only two big league clubs had larger payrolls than ours—the Yankees and Chicago Cubs.

"Dunn was one of the finest friends a ball player ever had. If he was making money—and he usually was—he'd give it right back to his players. For a while he was paying Joe Boley $9,000 to play shortstop. I was getting close to that.

Liberal With Cash

"I remember one year, with 25 games to go in the International League race, Jack told us he'd give us the club's share of the Little World Series if we got in it and won it. Toronto, then managed by Hughie Duffy, was the only outfit we had to worry about. At the end we just beat them out because we won all of our last 25 games and they won 24 out of 25. We went on to win the Little World Series and Dunn gave us $11,000 to divide among us.

"At the end of the season Jack would arrange a barnstorming tour for some of us. We might play as many as 15 or 20 games. All Jack would do was to take out enough to pay the bills and then hand over the rest to us.

Great Manager

"And he was a great manager. Before the opening game he'd get us together in the clubhouse and give us our annual pep talk, which usually went like this: 'I don't care what you do after you leave the ball park, but I want you to give me the best you've got when you're out on that field.' And we would. Sometimes the gang would show up at the park about 10 minutes before the game and not even have time enough to take batting practice. But Jack wouldn't say anything, because he knew we could win with or without batting practice. And we could, too.

"The first time he ever saw me work he said to me after the game: 'Say, young fellow, who taught you all you know about pitching up up to now?' I told him I taught myself. He said: 'Then go ahead and teach yourself the rest.' You know the kind of pitcher I was in those days—fast and wild. I'd walk as many batters as I'd strike out, and I struck out a lot. I was always in trouble. I didn't have a curve ball and I didn't know many of the tricks. I'd just wind up and fire away in the direction of the plate.

Was Patient

"Although Dunn didn't try to coach me much, I'll never forget all he did for me. He had patience with me. I'd go out there my first year and pass every other hitter who walked up to the plate, but he stuck with me until I got good enough to win. I only wish he could have stayed around long enough to see his boys have their good years in the American League. He would have loved that."

We asked Grove to name the batter who gave him the most trouble over his 16-year term in the American League.

"Oh, I couldn't pick out any one man," Lefty answered. "Some were tough one year, but they weren't the next. The good ones always give you a little trouble—fellows like Ruth and Gehrig, and lately Joe Di Maggio and Greenberg. They seem to get their quota of hits no matter who works against them. I say when a pitcher's got his stuff, nobody will hit him very hard. But when he hasn't got it, even the .200 hitters get four out of four."

Victory Circle Widens in A. A. U. Basket Tourney

DENVER, March 18 (AP)—The victory circle widened to take in teams all the way from Louisiana to California yesterday in the national A. A. U. tournament, one of the main events in basketball's 50th anniversary celebration.

Only three college teams—Boise, Idaho, Junior College, Phillips University of Oklahoma and Greeley, Colo., State—of the seven entering the meet survived first round battles.

Texas' lone entrant, the Dallas Wilsons, otherwise this year's Southern Methodist outfit in the disguise made necessary by a conference ruling against competition in this meet, won its first round game.

So did the only Louisiana contender, Shreveport Morris Dicksons. The Arkansas representative, Ouachita College of Arkadelphia, fell before Greeley, Colo., State, Rocky Mountain Conference champion, in a rousing 45-40 contest.

Oakland, Calif., Golden States and Yakima, Wash., Y. M. C. A. engaged in a defensive struggle in the first half but the Californians dominated the second half for a 45-30 decision.

Oakland's player-coach is Johnny Callahan, once a mighty guard for the Wichita, Kan., Henrys, only team ever to win three National A. A. U. titles in a row.

Greeley State and Ouachita put on a spirited show with the lead switching several times. Louis Nichols, Arkansas forward, kept his team in the game with 14 points, mostly on long shots.

Ben Hogan's Shift in Clubs Most Interesting of Winter

PINEHURST, N. C., March 18 (AP)—The current winter golf campaign while failing to produce the customary two or three promising "rookie" tournament pros, has seen three important changes in professional affiliations.

Jimmy Demaret shortly will move from Houston, Texas, to Noroton, Conn.; Henry Picard already is busy settling into his new job at Oklahoma City; and as of April 1, Ben Hogan will take over Picard's former position at Hershey, Pa.

Most Interesting

From the tournament standpoint Hogan's shift undoubtedly is the most interesting. When he was at the Century C. C. in White Plains, N. Y., the members liked to have Ben stick around in the summertime to teach them some of his prize-winning stuff.

Benny isn't overly-fond of teaching. If there were that many, he'd just as soon play in a tournament a week, and his new employers would second the motion with enthusiasm.

Hogan, opening defense of his North-South championship here today, concentrates on the game so intensely that it often has been said he'll play himself out prematurely. He plays hard and practices even harder. Yet, compared with the Hogan we saw here a year ago, he looks stronger and a bit heavier, and there's certainly no sign of any imminent letdown.

Top Money Winner

Just what Hogan will accomplish with even more time to play in tournaments is something to wonder about, the wonder being how he could accomplish any more. He has won prize money in his last 42 starts, was top money winner and leading scorer for 1940, and already is in front of the pack in cash returns for this season.

This 39th annual North-South is something of a historic occasion for the Texas boy. It was here at Pinehurst he set out on a scoring spree which carried him through 216 holes in 34 shots under par and into new tournament records of 277 here, 270 at Greensboro, and 273 at Asheville.

Man to Beat

His fellow-pros agree Hogan is the man to beat here, though there are a few who attach a rider to the effect that you've got to watch Sammy Snead. Sam has been knocking off prize money at the rate of almost $1,000 a week the last three weeks. Among the best of the practice scores yesterday was Jimmy Thomson's two-under-par 70.

The one factor which the pros feel might enable an outsider to come in first is the unseasonable chill which left the greens in pretty bad shape, and the course has been made tougher by a brisk wind.

Boston College On Tennessee's New Football Schedule

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Tennessee's complete 1941 10-game football schedule—with official correction on two dates—was announced here by Coach Robert R. Neyland.

Neyland said the Dayton-Vol game will be played in Knoxville on Oct. 11 and that Cincinnati will play here Oct. 25. He explained that these dates were reversed by mistake when the schedule was released several weeks ago. Since that time Boston College has been added.

The schedule:

Sept. 20—Furman, here.
Oct. 4—Duke at Durham, N. C.; 11—Dayton, here; 18—Alabama, here; 25—Cincinnati, here.
Nov. 1—Louisiana State at Baton Rouge, La.; 8—Howard, here; 15—Boston College at Boston; 22—Kentucky at Lexington; 29—Vanderbilt, here.

Florida Coach Calls on Rugby For Grid Team

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 18 (AP)—If the University of Florida turns up with dizzy doings on the gridiron next fall—charge it off to Rugby.

Coach Tom Lieb—who learned a few football shenanigans from the late Knute Rockne—disclosed today he has prescribed the British game for his players, using it in spring practice to promote open-style play.

Rugby, says the Florida coach, is a game with good qualities appreciated by few Americans. And, he adds, if it is used properly in football training, "we can adopt a lot of plays from it.

"I may be all wet in the use of Rugby," he says, "but the game of football is coming to it fast, and the people who pay to get in to see a game are entitled to action. The open style of play is becoming more and more popular, and if we develop ball-handlers instead of brutes we can utilize this style of play."

"A good 'Rugger' team," explains Lieb, "is expert on the lateral pass, field-goal kicking and punting on the run. Dick Hyland, present sports columnist on the Los Angeles Times, was a great Rugby player while at Stanford and Santa Clara. He didn't have the physique to be an outstanding American football player, according to some coaches' ideas of dimensional requirements, but he had speed and kicking ability. Then there was the great Pat O'Dea of Wisconsin, a former Australian Rugby player, a wonderful kicker who could dropkick on the run distances only dreamed of by the present-day boy.

"We play the game for conditioning," Lieb continues, "and use it right in our practice sessions. In this way we can develop a lot of skill in ball-handling and open field running.

"In the American game, the lateral pass has not been fully utilized and the coaches have put so much stress on holding the ball and recovering fumbles that it is hard to get a boy to surrender the ball when tackled. In Rugby when a man in the open field is tackled, he has the option of kicking the ball down the field or throwing it backward to a team-mate; but he must let loose of the ball."

Numbered Motorboats in U. S. Reach New High During 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1940 saw a new advance in recreational boating throughout the United States and its possessions, with a total of 315,277 numbered motorboats in use on federal waters Jan. 1, 1941, the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers announced here. An increase of 36,430 craft was recorded during 1940, representing a gain of 13 per cent.

The 12 months of 1940 recorded gains throughout all of the 48 customs houses of the nation, with the largest percentage of increases again noted in the inland sectors. Boat registrations at ports on the Great Lakes and other inland lakes increased 18 per cent, and activity on inland rivers was demonstrated by a 13 per cent boost. On the Pacific Coast the increase was 13 per cent; 12 per cent along the Gulf of Mexico; 7 per cent along the South Atlantic coast and 7 per cent on the Eastern seaboard.

New York City remained the nation's most popular boating center with an individual registration of 34,666 craft, but Seattle, Wash., displaced Baltimore, Md., as the country's No. 2 motorboat port. Seattle, during 1940, registered 18,913 craft, a gain of 2,575, and Baltimore clung to third place with 17,581 registrations. Detroit, which was listed sixth at the start of 1940, jumped to fourth place with 16,970 craft, a gain of 2,718. Tampa, Fla., with 16,451 boats, replaced Philadelphia in fifth position. Norfolk, Va., jumped from tenth to ninth place, and Milwaukee, Wis., gained a berth among the leading 12 ports for the first time, usurping the position held last year by Portland, Maine.

An estimate by the National Association lists approximately 70 per cent of numbered boats on federal waters as used for recreational purposes, although this does not represent the nation's total pleasure fleet. The federal figures do not include documented yachts or sail boats, nor the motorboats and the other craft used on thousands of non-federal inland lakes.

The following table presents a breakdown on the registrations of federal numbered motorboats, according to geographic sections, and also lists the gains for 1940:

Section	Jan. 1, 1941	1940 Gain
Eastern Seaboard	109,274	7,228
Inland Lakes	64,503	11,580
Pacific Coast	54,286	7,077
Gulf of Mexico	43,814	5,168
Inland Rivers	32,576	4,241
South Atlantic Seaboard	8,557	583
U. S. Possessions	2,267	353
	315,277	36,430

At the start of the current year, the 12 leading motorboat ports of the United States, and their registration gain during 1940, were:

Port	Numbered Boats	1940 Gain
New York City	34,666	2,575
Seattle, Wash.	18,913	2,828
Baltimore, Md.	17,581	1,207
Detroit, Mich.	16,970	2,718
Tampa, Fla.	16,451	1,663
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,392	1,378
San Francisco, Calif.	15,201	2,459
Cleveland, Ohio	12,466	2,044
Norfolk, Va.	11,143	771
Boston, Mass.	11,101	673
New Orleans, La.	11,046	1,018
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,647	1,939

Atlantic City And Buffalo Leading Bidders for 1943

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18 (AP)—Though the 41st annual convention of the American Bowling Congress is not scheduled until Friday, April 4, discussions are already under way as to the likely site for the 1943 event.

Two years ago an amendment was passed, whereby the tournament city was selected two years in advance. Columbus got the nod over Indianapolis and other 1942 bidders last year at the annual pow-wow in Detroit.

Buffalo and Atlantic City will be the leading bidders for 1943, Atlantic City has never entertained an ABC, while Buffalo has had five successful affairs.

Booster teams monopolized the tournament drives last night and the team leaders remained intact. The 850-and-under groups will again go through the motions tonight.

Leading yesterday's minor event bombardment was the fourth 700 series of the meet, scored by Eddie Bock, Hammond, Ind., who hit 248-232-220. His score was good for fourth place just ahead of William Taylor, Chicago who had 689.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

TAMPA, Fla.—Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds has his own explanation for the big improvement in Harry Craft's hitting—at least the spring version.

"He hasn't been chasing that outside pitch out of the park the way he did last season," says the Deacon. "We won't be able to keep him out of the starting outfield, if he keeps it up."

Orlando, Fla.—Of course, it was just in batting practice, and the pitching wasn't much, but Mickey Vernon celebrated his arrival at the Washington Senators' camp by banging five balls over the right field fence. As a result, the refugee from Jersey City became a serious competitor of George Archie and Jack Sanford for the regular first-base spot.

San Bernardino, Calif.—Since Chicago baseball rivals play for keeps, even in early spring games, Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox saved his varsity throwers for the opening of the Cub series Wednesday and called upon his greenest hurlers to work against Pittsburgh today. Orval Grove, Jess Dobernic and 18-year-old Warren Martin were Dykes' nominees. Pittsburgh's Frank Frisch chose veterans John Lanning, Russ Bauers and Mace Brown.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Apparently the New York Yankees can count upon Lefty Gomez to do some effective pitching this year, but they'd better not bank upon his hitting. Besides pitching two-hit ball for five innings against Brooklyn and showing blinding speed and a fine curve until he began to tire, Gomez hit a double. He warned Joe Medwick to play deep before he made the hit, but Ducky thought it was only a gag. So did Gomez, for he probably won't hit another all season.

Miami Beach, Fla.—Rookie Stan Benjamin may oust Danny Litwhiler from the Phillies' outfield. Rated the squad's fastest man, Benjamin hit Bob Feller for two singles Sunday.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—The Cleveland Indians sent a mixed team of regulars and Yannigans here today to play the Rochester Internationals. Second baseman Ray Mack and the regular outfield were picked to support the pitching of Joe Krakauskas, Ken Jungels and Bill Zuber.

Sarasota, Fla.—Although Burgess Whitehead, who missed the New York Giants' five winning starts, is back in action, Billy Terry's infield problems are not over. He put Whitehead in to play third for the last half of yesterday's game with Cleveland to give Lou Chiozza a rest. Whitey responded by cracking out two hits.

Anaheim, Calif.—Two outfielders are sensations of the Philadelphia Athletics - Chicago Cubs series—Sam Chapman because he is hitting and Lou Novikoff because he isn't. Chapman socked a three-run ninth-inning homer yesterday to beat the Cubs, 12-11, and raise his spring average to .455. Novikoff starred in the field, but looked miserable at bat while his mates pounded out 18 hits.

San Antonio, Texas—If the rain lets up on the Boston Bees, Casey Stengel will give his forces a much-needed batting drill today. The downpour was so heavy last night that Stengel called off today's trip to Austin to engage the University of Texas team.

San Antonio, Texas—Johnny Berardino's absence from the St. Louis Browns' lineup because of an ankle injury has given Manager Fred Haney a chance to see what Rookie Vernon Stevens can do at shortstop. The Browns were scheduled for a long workout today before an exhibition program that gives them only two open dates before the American League season begins.

Clearwater, Fla. — Although they're back on the mainland, the Brooklyn Dodgers still haven't seen anything of Babe Phelps, who wouldn't make the overseas trip to Cuba. Phelps was supposed to have reported at the Montreal camp at Macon, Ga., Saturday, but his whereabouts aren't known. Angelo Giuliani, a holdout who wired he would meet the Dodgers here yesterday, also failed to turn up.

Sarasota, Fla. — Bob Grove's hopes of officially launching his 1941 season against the New York Giants today were dashed. Grove's injury isn't serious.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—It took Johnny Mize much less time to locate the right-field fence at the St. Louis Cardinals' camp than he needed to find the place on a contract for his signature. In his first workout after signing up, the big first sacker started hitting over the barrier. He kept in good shape during his holdout, but remained in camp while the club went visiting a couple of other teams for exhibitions.

Tampa, Fla.—It's fielding, rather than hitting, that concerns Manager Del Baker of the Detroit Tigers now. The Bengals have bobbled eight times in their last two exhibitions, and Baker attributed their one defeat to fielding laxity.

Thompson Retained

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Cecil R. (Tiny) Thompson will manage the Buffalo American League Hockey Club again nevt season. A brilliant goaltender for more than a decade in the National League, Thompson signed a contract after completing his first year as a pilot.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Kansas City Healeys eliminated Phillips "66" team of Bartlesville, Okla., 1937 runners-up, in the semifinals of National A. A. U. basketball tourney.

Basketball Aid to Defense

DENVER, March 18 (AP)—Add basketball as a weapon of national defense.

A young naval air lieutenant who brought his training station team here by plane from Pensacola, Fla., for the National A. A. U. tournament—now in its third day—said today the 50-year-old sport is excellent training for future airmen.

"I don't say that every basketball player could become a flier," said Lieut. Max J. Volcansek, a blond Minnesotan, "but the game is a mighty big help to any boy who has the other qualifications.

"Basketball certainly teaches coordination and that's something you need flying an airplane. Every cadet has to be in top physical shape to get his wings and I think basketball is the best conditioner there is."

Volcansek, a guard on the Pensacola quintet, was a stellar guard for MacAlester in the Minnesota College Conference.

"At our station, basketball is swell relaxation from the training grind for the cadets following the team as well as the players," he said.

All the players are cadets, taking six to nine-month courses, except Volcansek and Lieut. (junior grade) Ray Pflum. The team, undefeated this season, stretched its winning streak to 30 by beating the Chemical City Athletic Club team of Midland, Mich., 43 to 40 in a second-round tournament thriller last night.

Earl Watson, former Kansas Wesleyan star, is the outfit's sharpshooter with 295 points.

Discipline on the team is firm, although Volcansek said he makes no attempt to be a "tough drill sergeant."

"We respect these cadets as future officers and they respect me as an officer," he said. "When I tell the players to be in at a certain hour at night or something like that, they do it."

Volcansek believes the 1,200-mile Florida-to-Denver flight is the longest ever made by a naval basketball team. The team won the Southern A. A. U. tournament at New Orleans.

Forest Hills Tourney

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18 (AP)—Whoever wins medalist honors in the 18-hole qualifying round today of the 11th Forest Hills women's invitation golf tournament is going to have to do some mighty fine playing.

The field of 30-odd includes many of golfdom's feminine best, among them defending champion Helen Sigel of Philadlephia; Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., who copped the recent Belleair, Fla., title; Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Miss Hicks' runner-up in Florida; Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C.; Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I.; Louise Suggs, the present Georgia title-holder from Lithia Springs, Ga., and Helen Dettweiler from Washington.

Mid-South Golf

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 17 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the Chapel Hill housewife who once was national champion, set the pace over the Southern Pines Country Club course yesterday and with an 81 led the field in the first round of the 13th annual women's mid-South Golf tournament. She is the defending champion.

Mrs. Louise Fordyce, of Youngstown, Ohio, a veteran of the old days of the tournament, made a brilliant comeback in the field of 40 golfers and turned in an 85, four strokes behind Mrs. Page. Bunched at 87 were Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., 1936 champion; Marcia Bassett of Buffalo, N. Y., a newcomer to Mid-South tournament play, and Betty Abernethy of Pittsburgh.

The tournament is a 54-hole medal affair. Eighteen holes will be played today and another 18 tomorrow.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	6	13	164	101	65
Toronto	28	14	6	145	99	62
Detroit	21	15	11	111	98	53
Rangers	21	19	8	143	128	50
Chicago	14	23	7	119	139	35
Montreal	16	20	6	121	147	38
Americans	5	29	11	99	186	21

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Schedule March 18

At Tampa, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. St. Louis (N).
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Anaheim, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Sarasota, Fla.—New York (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Syracuse (I).
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (A) vs. Newark (I).
At West Palm Beach, Fla.—Cleveland (A) vs. Rochester (I).

Results March 17

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (A) 6, Brooklyn (N) 2.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 8, St. Louis (N) 7.
At Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 4, New York (N) 3.
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Los Angeles (PC) 3, Pittsburgh (N) 2.
At Sebring, Fla.—Boston (A) 6, Newark (I) 4.
At Los Angeles—Philadelphia (A) 12; Chicago (N) 11.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Schedule March 18

National League

Detroit at Boston.

American League Play-offs

Cleveland at Providence.
New Haven at Hershey.
Springfield at Pittsburgh.

American Association Play-offs

St. Paul at St. Louis.
Minneapolis at Kansas City.
(No games last night.)

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Columbia 18½, Dartmouth 10½.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

University of Wisconsin 6½, Michigan University 1½.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	20	14	7	55
Baltimore	34	20	6	74
Atlantic City	26	27	5	61
River Vale	26	33	2	54
Boston	23	33	4	50
New York	19	43	0	38

Walker Cup Series

Washington	11	3	1	23
Baltimore	9	7	1	19
River Vale	8	7	1	17
Atlantic City	7	7	1	15
New York	6	11	0	12
Boston	4	10	2	10

Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Temple 4, La Salle 1.
Franklin-Marshall 1, Lehigh 0.

Duke of Windsor And Armour Win 3 and 2

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 18 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor replaced Bobby Jones as Tommy Armour's partner in an informal golf match yesterday and the team handed Gene Sarazen and Walter Hagen another 3-and-2 defeat.

Armour and Jones had beaten Hagen and Sarazen by the same score in a 36-hole benefit match Sunday.

The Duke dropped a ten-foot putt for a birdie deuce on the ninth hole and used his handicap strokes to help Armour on three other holes.

Jones flew back to the United States Sunday to attend an Atlanta dinner last night. Sarazen and Armour returned yesterday but Hagen planned to stay here a week longer.

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Bureau Manager, said the Duke was forced to decline an invitation at this time to referee a Red Cross benefit match in the United States.

Corcoran said the British Red Cross realized about $8,000 on the match, through gallery fees and contributions.

Yankees Sign Schibanoff

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Football Yankees have announced the signing of Alex Schibanoff, Franklin and Marshall tackle who made the Little All-America eleven last fall.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Pratt Makes Education Possible

A Deep-Hearted Idea, This Noted School Is Helping Students to Get Ahead

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An unusual applicant presented himself one day at the Engineering School of Pratt Institute, in New York City's Borough of Brooklyn, several years ago. The day for the registration of students had passed; and when this candidate announced that in order that he might enroll in the school he and his wife had driven all the way from their home in Utah in a dilapidated car, whose frequent breakdowns were the cause of their tardy arrival, the authorities were aghast. His credentials were not encouraging. He had worked in a Utah Power Company but without much formal or technical training. He was not young. He was married. He was late.

The authorities turned him down. Whatever he lacked, however, in background he compensated for in earnestness; both he and his wife plead for the realization of the hopes which had sustained them on their drive across the continent.

Founded to Help Such People

"Well, after all," the trustees argued among themselves, "Pratt Institute was established specifically for the sake of providing determined and ambitious students with opportunities to overcome just the type of handicap which this applicant perceives will prevent him from achieving any significant success. Let us reverse our decision and admit him."

His wife found work which supported the home and paid the tuition, and the Man from Utah made good. Today he is outstandingly successful as an executive in a large eastern Utility Company.

This incident, one among many, exemplifies the fulfillment of those ideals which influenced Charles Pratt to establish in 1887, the four schools—Science and Technology, Fine and Applied Arts, Household Science and Arts, and Library Science—which compose this industrial school of professional grade.

A Pioneer In Education

At the time that it was founded, Pratt had, in this country at least, no prototype, its nearest approach being the trade schools. It was a new idea in education and an early exponent of a method which has since won recognition throughout education, that of learning by doing.

Charles Pratt was born a poor boy in 1830, but the petroleum industry was opening up a new and fabulous field and in it Mr. Pratt acquired a fortune. Although he had achieved success without much education, he was aware that as industrial society solidified it would constantly demand from its citizens more and more highly-trained ability. He saw forces at work creating unprecedented opportunities for young people, even poor young people, if they could acquire the type of education needed. So he provided it for them, not free but at relatively low cost.

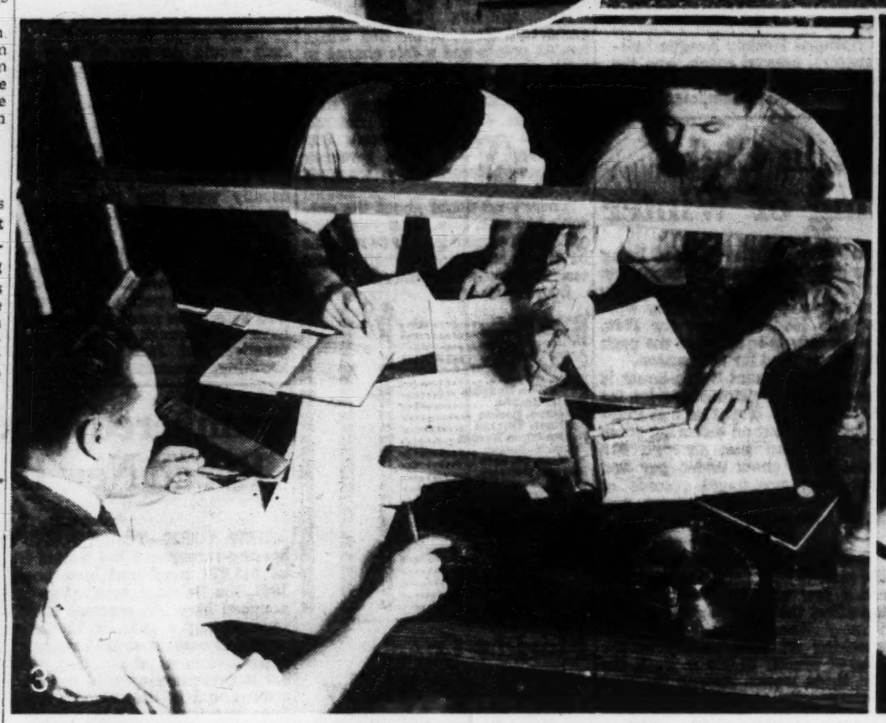
The night classes, which, in longer periods of time, supply just about what the day classes do, make it possible for many energetic and ambitious wage-earners, while they are still working, to improve their skills and enlarge their intellectual apprehension of the vocations in which they are engaged, thus preparing for advancement; or, in other cases, to educate themselves for more sympathetic careers than those toward which they seem to be directed. David Sarnoff, now President of the Radio Corporation of America, received his only technical education in the School of Science and Technology, of Pratt, where at night he studied electrical engineering. And William H. Harrison, now Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was working as a mechanic when, on the advice of a friend, he enrolled in the courses in industrial engineering.

High Standard Of Scholarship

The benefits conferred by Pratt Institute embrace not only men but also women. In the School of Household Science and Arts both girls and older women prepare to meet their obligations in ways to which their abilities are adapted. A considerable portion of the students is over thirty years old and many are married or widowed and suddenly responsible not only for their own support, but for that of dependents.

The fact that most of the students who enroll at Pratt and all those who are permitted to complete their courses, rich or poor, study in order to make a living out of the work they like best to do, results in a high standard of scholarship and a larger roster of distinguished graduates. One of America's best-known illustrators when he registered for admission to the School of Fine and Applied Arts, had been for several years a mine worker in Pennsylvania. A mural painter whose work many of us have seen, earned his way through the day classes by peddling milk in the early hours before school opened.

On the other hand, students whose educational paths were beset by no financial hardships, have equaled in earnestness and determination their self-help comrades; and we find in commercial art such graduates of Pratt Institute as, among many others, Ernest Elmo Calkins, of Calkins and Holden's Advertising Agency, and Paul Hesse, the well-known photographer.



Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, with its long line of self-help students and distinguished graduates, not only was a pioneer in a type of technical education now widely known, but also is still a leader in its field. At present, in addition to its regular day and evening classes, it is giving special defense training to picked students from certain local industries. 1. Household science and arts is one of the schools of the institute. This dietetics student is at work in one of the household science laboratories. 2. Civil aeronautics students with one of their flight training ships at Safair School, Roosevelt Field, L. I. 3. Harmonic motion experiments in the physics laboratory of the school of science and technology. 4. At work on a model of an original automobile design in the industrial design laboratory of the school of fine and applied arts.

'We as Young People Must Think and Act'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Dear Chairman:

It has been quite some time since I have spoken at a meeting of the Youth Round Table.

As I sit at the table and reflect, I remember a number of conferences held by the countries of the Western Hemisphere—Pan American Union, Lima—conferences held to promote better understanding of our neighbors in Latin America, all to exchange ideas which can be summed up in the words of Secretary Hull:

"At a time when the structure of world order is being undermined in many parts of the globe, the very highest responsibility rests upon us to keep alive these fundamental principles of relations among nations upon which alone such order can be maintained."

To me the Youth Round Table is meeting that need. The world has need of constructive thinking. The world today is being weighed in the balance. Those of us who gain the experience of constructive thinking today will be the statesmen and diplomats of tomorrow.

Most of the speakers are those from the United States and England. Certainly South America must have some young people, and what about the East—China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines?

In the laboratory of life as in the chemical laboratory, the compounding of the elements of destruction means destruction no matter by what good intentions it may be accompanied.

The United States is preparing to meet these elements. All young men between the ages of 21-36 are being classified for military service.

I for one will be soon starting a year's service. We must see this as an opportunity rather than just an unpleasant experience. If we go forth in the name of justice, righteousness, understanding, etc., we can only experience good. Military life is a pleasant experience. We learn discipline and obedience, two valuable assets in the business world. There are many trades taught and a year of Army life is said to be worth four years of college. Men from all walks of life will be treated the same. Ideas will be exchanged, and the poor boy will learn the problems of the rich boy and vice versa. When the year is over each one will have gained a broader knowledge of the other fellow's problems and so democracy will live. Chief Justice Charles Hughes once said:

"But when men have realized that time has upset many fighting faiths, they may come to believe that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas—that the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market. . . ."

In the chaos and confusion of the world will come a new order. We as young people must think and act because the time has come when we cannot sit idly by and watch the world move on.

(Mr.) C. L. H.

* * *

'These are the times'

New York

Dear Round Tablers:

What is the matter with all of us young people? Isn't it a serious reflection on our lamentable lack of interest and responsibility, when in times like these we cannot even be bothered to avail ourselves of the splendid opportunities offered by our "Youth Round Table." Free discussion, and the expression of useful and constructive thoughts, was surely never more valuable than now, when the greater part of the whole world finds this very freedom crushed and temporarily stamped out.

One of the many lessons that this war is gradually teaching us, is that each one of us has an important individual stake in our Democracy, and that each one of us must actively protect and defend that stake if we wish it to survive. So let's not bury our heads in the sand, and shut ourselves within the cosy comfort of our everyday life. It's disturbing to find how many false notions people have about the world situation today, simply because they prefer not to discuss a subject which can have an effect on their nicely insulated way of living. These false notions are apt to blind us completely to the dangers of the situation, so that the inevitable awakening, when it comes, will not be at all a gentle one.

We Round Tablers do not believe in laying too much stress upon the material aspects of the world situation—but surely all the emphasis we can place on spiritual values and positive, constructive thinking is useless unless we know the nature of the wrongs and the evil forces that we're trying to annihilate. So let's enter into a real discussion of the issues that are at stake, and let's each one of us take time enough, during the next few days and weeks, to voice our own thoughts on the problems that face us through our precious weekly "Youth Round Table." (Mr.) D. A.

* * *

Your Chairman hopes that every Round Tabler is reading the current series "Inside the War," written by foreign correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor. And perhaps some of you will find a way to share it with isolationist friends.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Pointers for Piano Players

18—True and False Ways to Practice

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The intensely ambitious pianist who thinks that spending six to seven hours daily at the piano means getting along that much faster has much to learn—and not a little to unlearn.

Defensively such people will cite the old adage that "practice makes perfect," but there is such a thing as OVERPRACTICE, such a thing as stultifying the faculties.

True, there really are passages of extreme difficulty which require many repetitions until the fingers form the habit of "correct sequence." Particularly is this needed in bits to be found in a Beethoven Sonata, as also in many of the Chopin Ballades. There are even more in the wonderfully beautiful Chopin Etudes, all of which were composed by this great artist with a definite "technique objective" in view, and several for the specific pianistic development of his own pupils.

A False Practice Way

There are some very talented players who when they come to a difficult passage which they are determined to master will (literally) grit their teeth, and repeat it over and over, each time more strenuously than before. If it contains many recurrences of the weak fourth finger (most technical troubles lie just there), they are apt to use extra forcing of a muscle at that point. Many will keep on and on that way, until wise nature steps in with a reminder of weariness.

Making countless dumb repetitions and adding more muscular force with the idea that thus your playing mechanism will gradually adjust itself is the wrong attitude.

The above way, being FALSE PRACTICE, will simply establish the fault if repetitions done that false way are too numerous. Another false practice habit to avoid is that of always starting at the start of your big piece.

The thing to do is to pick out a phrase—or even a part of a phrase (maybe in the very middle of your number)—and work on that first, when you come fresh to your piano. This is on the principle of the old adage that "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

Your subsequent joyousness when you do play the delectable number from start to finish, riding blithely over those no-longer-bothersome-bits, will be amplified.

A True Practice Way

Make every minute of your practice time at the instrument count. Come at your study with every bit of your mental faculty on the alert. Intelligently plan ahead just what you want to do, and how you intend to tackle it. Look over what you are going to work on—visualize it—and do this before you lay hands on your key-bed (after is too late). Get yourself "all steady inside," then—go!

"Acquiring a Good Technique." Yes, this is decidedly necessary. It is intensive work, and requires some strong concentration. I sometimes think our technique requires "more brain than muscle." Vary your work. Do not prolong unduly any one form of technique. Your progress will be speedy and marvelous, done thus.

Some people become fatigued more speedily than others. One must never force endurance. If dissatisfied by results, instead of forcing yourself to repeat ad infinitum, get up from the piano, walk about, open a window, hum the theme of something, then return.

Next Tuesday: Help for Tense and Rigid Players.

Through the Editor's Window

The Public Library and Real Defense

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the institutions actively at work for freedom, none is more a bulwark of democracy than the American Public Library. This organization, quietly serving the people of city and town, reaching out into the country through bookmobiles and book boxes, penetrating to remote mountain cabins by pack-horse, exerts an immeasurable influence for independent thinking. While we who live in a democracy are counting our blessings, let us place high on our list the American Library Association and its earnest work in the United States and Canada.

Perhaps it would do most of us good to stand on the steps of some great city library for, say, an hour,—or better yet, at intervals during an entire day,—to note the many different kinds of people served. Men, women, and children, comfortably off or poor, educated or almost illiterate, employed or jobless, happy and poised or lonely and searching, push through those revolving doors. A trip through the building would doubtless awaken us, also,—for the average citizen has slight notion of the variety and intensity of the needs met in the many departments.

The Library, as an active institution whose self-appointed function is not alone to provide reading matter but also to encourage people to read and to help them find satisfactions through this reading, faces the world today with a guiding declaration of intention: "The Library's Bill of Rights." Stated are three basic policies to aid in protecting the people from what is described as "a growing intolerance, suppression of free speech, and censorship affecting the rights of minorities and individuals."

* * *

The first of these relates to choosing books. This must be done on the basis of their value and interest to the community, and not because of the race, nationality, or political or religious views of the writers, it is declared. Presumably this should protect us, also, from the emotional blindness which during the World War hid away or actually did away with great writings by classic German authors. On the positive side, it keeps liberty of thought and the welfare of the people uppermost.

The second basic policy states that as far as possible all sides of any controversial question should be represented adequately by books and reading matter. The third, relating to the use of the library's meeting rooms, sets forth the principle of making these rooms available on equal terms to all groups for socially useful and cultural activities and for the discussion of current events.

In effect this places the public library actively in the field of encouraging public discussion and free inquiry. Where would such a triad of policies land it in a totalitarian state?

The challenge to the democracies, through making us note our assets and state our aims, helps us to grow stronger. In a folder entitled "The Library—1941," the American Library Association sets forth the purposes of public libraries in a democracy. As with its "Bill of Rights," the document states democratic practices, in terse paragraphs that make profitable reading.

Reading in fields of government—on democracy and also on other ideologies—should be encouraged, is a point brought out. Propaganda should be faced with evidence and informed interpretation. The war and its causes, problems in the Pacific, the kind of peace we want, the kind of world organization—these are fields the library through actively furthering its loans of books and magazines should encourage the public to investigate.

Realizing that it cannot work alone to all these ends, the library in co-operating with schools, colleges, clubs, and forums to encourage the study of Society's problems, must "anticipate and stimulate as well as meet" their needs, it is further emphasized.

Other points brought out in this excellent document—which incidentally deserves wider general note than it will probably get—is that reading and study should be vitalized by being related to events and ideas which are stirring in men's minds at the moment; and that mindful of the "essential internationalism of intellectual materials" every librarian should help maintain respect for the cultural achievements of all peoples, and should seek to expand cultural relations with them, especially with our nearest neighbors.

* * *

The whole thing outlines an active program of intelligent appreciation through reading. The printed booklists, the work of the Readers Advisers, the bulletins, posters, selected volumes on display, the exchange relations with Latin America, the "Books for Europe" project, the "talking books" for the blind, the film and record loans—all are part of such a program. Think what all this means in the field of adult education! Then add the work of the children's rooms, and branches in the larger public schools. Indeed, with the A. L. A. one may well "deplore that millions of Americans do not have library service," and that until such service is everywhere available a first objective of that Association must be the extension and betterment of libraries, with local, state, (or provincial, in Canada), and national support.

"The social and intellectual unrest growing out of the present world situation may lead to confusion and despair; or it may lead to a renaissance of critical inquiry and constructive thinking," the statement concludes. "Whether the result will be the one or the other will depend in no small measure on the ability of libraries and other agencies of enlightenment to adapt their services to present needs."

A Tuesday Column

'Few' (or 'Fewer') and 'Less'

Help Yourself to Easy English—46

32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: There are *fewer* cold days this month than last. There is *less* cold weather this month than last.

Why do we use *fewer* in the first sentence and *less* in the second? Because *few* (or *fewer*) refers to numbers; *less* refers to amount.

Caution: Let us not use *less* when we mean *fewer*.

Exercise

Write *less* or *fewer*.

1. The ——— days we are there, the ——— heat we shall endure.
2. There are ——— cold days this month than last.
3. There were ——— absences this year than last.
4. The ——— fish you catch, perhaps the better.
5. The ——— money we take, the ——— dollars we may spend.

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—fewer (refers to number of days), less (refers to amount of heat); 2—fewer (refers to number of days); 3—fewer (refers to number of absences); 4—fewer (refers to number of fish); 5—less (refers to amount of money), fewer (refers to number of dollars).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

College Debating New Style

For some time the Philomathean Society had been considering the proposal to drop old-style debating, which had fallen into disfavor on the campus, for some new and more appealing style; but due to the feeling that it would be extremely difficult to develop any sufficiently universal style of debate, little attempt at any change was made. Members of this year's varsity debating team and the team's faculty adviser undertook to bring about a new system, a co-ordination of old-style debating and the informal round-table discussion. This system, which the Society has been experimenting with all year, has proved to be most popular with all teams Union has encountered, and has been recently proposed for other college debating societies.

The Concordensis, Union College, quoted in "What the Colleges Are Doing."

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

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Commerce and Finance

Upward Price Spiral During Defense Emergency Predicted

Business and Industry

Key Men See Expanded Call For Anthracite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, March 15—A quiz of key men in the anthracite field has produced some optimistic forecasts for the industry in relation to national defense during the spring and summer months. The basis for their hopes were:

1. Hard coal will probably get a toehold in the Eastern industrial area through shortage of domestic coke, now being used more and more by defense industries.

2. The usual April 1 drop in price will be held off at least another month.

More Army Use

3. More and more anthracite is being used in Army cantonments.

4. Increased sales during the coming months probably will give 1941 a total surpassing that of 1940, when at least 250,000 more tons were mined than in 1939.

5. The bituminous negotiations now on in New York may result in a suspension of work in that field which will have little or no effect on anthracite unless it lasts longer than two months.

Among those holding these views were James H. Pierce, head of Pierce Management; G. B. Fillmore, Vice-President in charge of Hudson Coal Company, and D. Leonard Corgan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Anthracite Emergency Committee, all of whom agreed that shortage of domestic coke, now being used almost exclusively in defense plants, would increase the demand for anthracite.

Not Like 1917-18

Mr. Pierce said the present burst of defense work in an effort to achieve national security would not bring about the same all-time high peak of anthracite sales as the first World War did. In the days of 1917-18, more people lived in homes instead of apartments, more ships burned coal instead of oil and, furthermore, no fuel oil or soft coal were used widely for domestic purposes. More railroads also burned hard coal at that time, he added.

The bituminous miner-operator negotiations will delay the drop in coal price, usually set for April 1. However, it would not mean much to anthracite unless it were a long strike, Mr. Pierce thought.

Mr. Fillmore said the Army cantonments were ordering coal in varying amounts and that it was hard to tell just what it would mean in work days, but the aggregate orders were mounting into fair-sized tonnage.

Chief weak spot in the anthracite situation, as viewed by Mr. Corgan was the 8 per cent of legitimate coal companies who do not adhere to the allocation measure set forth by the emergency committee.

"If they don't come in," he said, "they will seriously weaken the program."

Publicity Director

R. T. Dooner

Marion Law, Jr.

Appointed Public Relations Director for the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, succeeding W. Howe Sadler, who resigned to establish his own public relations firm. Mr. Law, a former San Francisco newspaperman, has been with the Budd company for two years as publicity representative.

NAM Urges Worker, Employer Penalties To Reduce Disputes

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Associations of Manufacturers has suggested that penalties should be enforced against employers and employees to prevent or reduce industrial disputes in national defense industries.

The recommendation was included in a six-point program which had as its basis a 40-day waiting period before strikes or lockouts could be initiated.

In offering the program the NAM said if the recent rate of strikes continued throughout 1941 there would be an increase of 82 per cent over 1940 in the number of man-days lost as a result of such disputes.

Upon decision for a strike or lockout, the association said an investigation of the dispute should be made within 10 days by an impartial committee appointed by the President or within the Departments of War or Navy. After a statement of the facts was made to authorized officers, it should be made public, the association declared.

To provide for possible failure of voluntary methods, the association recommended legislation which could find a violating employer guilty of an unfair labor practice under the National Labor Relations Act or permit the dismissal of guilty employees.

Employers declared guilty would be denied any benefits or remedies under the NLRA, while employees would not be entitled to reinstatement or back pay.

North American Has Good Year

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Co., holding firm for widespread public utilities operations, reported consolidated net earnings for 1940 of $20,316,500, or $1.92 a common share, compared with $20,718,862, or $1.99 a share in 1939.

"The record made during the year," said Edward L. Shea, president, in his letter to stockholders, "... by the operating companies in the North American System cannot be measured adequately by the ordinary standards of production and earnings.

"Their role in the national defense program, expressed by the greatly enlarged appropriations for additional plant capacity, is an important part of this record. ...

"In their major fields of operations, our subsidiaries reached new peaks of electric output and revenues. Even though net earnings were somewhat lower than in 1939, the record shows greater service to consumers and forward planning to make sure that no power bottlenecks will occur in our various operating areas to hinder national defense preparedness."

Alberta's Debt Act Declared Invalid

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP)—Alberta's Debt Adjustment Act was declared invalid in a Supreme Court judgment handed down Saturday by Justice G. B. O'Connor.

The judgment said the Act "invades the field of insolvency already fully occupied by the Bankruptcy Act and the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act."

Test of the legislation came in a $5,000 mortgage foreclosure action brought by the North American Life Assurance Company on Edmonton property owned by Minnie Helen McLean of Edmonton.

Legislation suspending for 60 days all legal proceedings questioning validity of the Debt Adjustment Act was given final approval by the Alberta Legislature March 14.

American Chain & Cable

NEW YORK (AP) — American Chain & Cable Co.'s 1940 net profit amounted to $3,009,476, equal to $2.75 a common share, compared with $2,252,483, or $1.98 a share, in 1939.

New Air Cargo Firm To Meet Expansion

CHICAGO (AP)—Formation of Air Cargo, Inc., to prepare for any expansion in the transportation of freight and express by air, was announced by air line officials.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, said the new organization was "wholly owned by four domestic airlines—American Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines, Transcontinental and Western Air, and United Air Lines.

"Within the near future, and certainly upon the termination of the present war, the transportation of property by air will become a far greater industry. The essentials of this industry are being created through the manufacture of huge bombers and the transportation under all weather conditions of tons of bombs," he said, adding:

"The airlines of the United States are intent upon preparing for this next great forward step in the development of civil transportation."

Int'l Nickel Net Slightly Lower

International Nickel Company reported for 1940 a consolidated net income of $35,544,772, in terms of United States currency, after all charges, taxes and depreciation, equal after preferred dividends to $2.30 a share on the 14,584,025 common shares. This compares with $36,847,466, or $2.39 a common share, in 1939. Net sales were $143,702,956, against $126,505,692.

In the final quarter of 1940, the company had a net income of $9,119,668, or 59 cents a common share, compared with $10,262,660, or 67 cents a common share in the last quarter of 1939.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows current assets of $103,597,701, and surrent liabilities of $28,597,721, compared with $85,728,966 and $19,209,403, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1939.

Provision for taxes last year amounted to $21,130,703, contrasted with $11,322,121 in 1939.

General American Transportation

NEW YORK (AP) — General American Transportation Corp. reported for 1940 net profit of $4,242,405, equal to $4.11 a share on its common stock, compared with $3,214,043, or $3.11 a share, in 1939.

Opposition Is Seen to Wage Or Sales Tax

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—High Treasury officials said today they were considering asking Congress to increase some existing Federal taxes, but they minimized the possibility of any new levies such as a sales or payroll tax.

Among those which may be raised, they hinted, were income, excess profits, estate and gift taxes. Some changes in specific excise taxes, such as those on liquor and tobacco, also were deemed possible.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D), North Carolina, said that the House Ways and Means Committee would not start considering a general revision of the tax laws before April 1, due to the press of other business before the committee.

Mr. Doughton informed newsmen of this after handing them a statement criticizing those "making suggestions for revenue legislation to the press rather than the appropriate committee of Congress."

Asked regarding suggestions that a general manufacturers excise tax might figure in the committee's deliberations, Mr. Doughton replied that he expected it to be "one among many others that will be mentioned."

Sales Tax Opposition

More sensational plans for raising money have been bruited about by Congressmen and others. The suggestions have included a 5 per cent tax on all wages, to be deducted by employers, and a general sales tax, to be paid by manufacturers.

Treasury officials said they doubted if a majority of the lawmakers would agree to such innovations.

The Treasury, as well as Congress, is searching intently for more revenue because the British aid program has boosted the next fiscal year's outlay to more than $20,000,000,000 while the most optimistic estimates of the Government's income during that period do not exceed $10,000,000,000, taking account of tax increases which were effective this year, and the upturn in business.

The Treasury was particularly skeptical of a sales tax. Officials predicted that before Congress would pass such a levy, it would exempt foods and so many other items that the tax yield would be disappointing.

Oppose Pay Roll Tax

Their opposition to a "pay roll tax" was based on the belief it would discriminate against persons who work for wages and favor persons who get their income from investments or real estate.

The easiest way to get more money out of the income tax would be to boost the "normal" tax rate on individuals. This rate now is 4 per cent, compared with 6 to 12 per cent during the World War.

However, Treasury spokesmen indicated that they preferred first to increase the income "surtax" rates—the graduated 4 to 75 per cent rates imposed on larger incomes in addition to the "normal" rate. In this manner, they said, they thought the law could be kept closer to the intended "tax according to capacity to pay" theory.

Since the corporate income tax rate already is up to 24 per cent, the chief additional tax bills for corporations were expected to result from drastic revisions in the excess profits act. Officials generally were opposed to changing many of the excise taxes.

Kennecott Copper Profits Up in '40

Kennecott Copper Corporation reports earnings of $47,837,330 for 1940. The earnings are after provision for taxes, depreciation and retirements, but before allowance for contingencies. After transfer of $4,000,000 to reserve for contingencies, net income was $43,837,330, equal to $4.05 a share on 10,821,653 shares of no par capital stock. This compares with $33,947,443 before depletion, or $3.14 a share in 1939.

Taxes charged against earnings, including $6,000,000 Federal excess profits tax, amounted to $25,065,783. Depreciation and retirements charged against operations were $5,395,161, while expenditures for capital account aggregated $6,543,485.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows current assets of $149,181,660 and current liabilities of $33,490,210, compared with $116,451,974 and $18,072,349, respectively, at the close of 1939.

FCA Reports Total Loans $6,870,000,000 Since '33

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration's annual report to Congress said that institutions under its supervision had loaned more than $6,870,000,000 since the administration was organized in May, 1933, and had $3,069,000,000 of loans outstanding Dec. 31.

Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner made 39,000 mortgage loans totaling $101,000,000 in 1940; production credit associations made 231,000 loans for $350,000,000; banks for co-operatives extended credit of $126,000,000, and Federal Credit Unions made loans of more than $100,000,000.

Union Oil of California

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Oil Co. of California reported for 1940 net profit of $4,606,790, equal to 99 cents a common share, compared with $5,846,240, or $1.25 a share, in 1939.

Policyholders Seem Satisfied With Insurance Management

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some people here in the insurance business are inclined to think that the recent SEC report may turn out to have been of some benefit to the business, despite its bias. New York State Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink last week told a group of insurance men that the study "has stirred up the companies and the producing forces and the State authorities too. It has made them think. Sleeping problems have been brought to light."

And the report itself, taken together with the companies' own statements, provides considerable up-to-date information about the business.

For instance, in discussing their own size, the companies stated that "life insurance owners have increased at about the same rate as telephone subscribers, slightly faster than gas customers, but not as fast as owners of passenger autos, domestic electric refrigerators, or homes with radios. . . ."

And the SEC report stated of it that "life insurance companies increase in size even without adding to insurance in force . . . from 1929 to 1938, the total . . . insurance in force . . . increased 18.3 per cent while . . . reserves increased 40.6 per cent. The much more substantial increase in reserves results from the normal yearly additions to legal reserves required to protect persistent business already on the books."

A Misleading Report

Incidentally this helps to explain the unfair implication of the report's statement that 78 per cent of all insurance terminations from 1928 through 1936 ended through lapse or surrender. Not only did this cover the worst span in 30 years for lapses and surrenders caused by economic depression, and not only did it contain a misleading proportion of young policies averaging in their early years when the proportion of lapses and surrenders is normally high, but also it was misleading because the proportion was given in terms of the face value of the insurance instead of in terms of premiums paid.

Thus if two men each take out $1,000 of insurance, and one man lapses his after paying one year's premium, and the other man passes on after 12 years, it looks, on the basis of face value, as though $1,000 was lapsed, or 50 per cent, and $1,000 carried to its final purpose. But the first man only paid one year's premium, and the other man 11 years', so that the 50 per cent of lapses now appears as only about eight per cent of premiums paid in. This helps to explain how the face value of the companies' outstanding business may stand still, while the reserves accumulated from paid-in premiums may keep climbing.

The SEC report made a great deal of alleged autocratic control of the big mutual companies. But it failed to point out the extraordinary difficulty of getting any kind of a "democratic" system of policyholder control. Metropolitan Life, for instance, has 24,000,000 policyholders. Only a minute fraction, probably, know that they have a right to vote for officers, though the fact is printed on their premium receipts, together with the method of voting and the place to get further information about putting up an independent slate.

Policyholders Seen Content

New York State law, which has been carefully combed over in recent years, permits an independent slate to be put up on the signatures of one out of each 1,000 of these policy-holders, but the SEC points out that that would take 24,000 signatures, and it speaks of this law as "completely inadequate in providing a proper medium for the expression of policy-holder viewpoint. . . ." And it makes some suggestions.

It is likely that if these suggestions sound good they may be adopted by the States, including New York. But prolonged official studies in New York have disclosed no way to lead the policyholder to meeting, much less to make him vote. The policy-holders don't care, annual meetings are routine, the same officials stay in office, nothing can be done about it, and apparently most policyholders feel that nothing need be done about it.

In fact, one of the interesting assumptions in the report appeared frequently, to the effect that the policy-holder was incompetent to mind his own business and needed the unsolicited assistance of somebody on top of the present assistance available from the State authorities. This solicitude for the policy-holder is reminiscent of the SEC's solicitude for the stockholder which makes the Commission require offering prospectuses too big for the investor to read, proxy statements too tiresome for him to fill out, and a stock market too dull for him to sell on, to say nothing of margin requirements to protect him against himself.

Too Many Kinds of Policies

The report indicated that the companies offered too many different kinds of policies, confused the would-be policy-holder, and high-pressured him into buying. This view was particularly marked in relation to "industrial" or dime-a-week insurance which is principally sold to that economic class in the community whose decisions returned the present Administration to office last November. Implications of the report were rather rough on the intelligence of this class.

The report also said "It is indeed an anomalous situation that this form of insurance, sold to low-income families, should be the most expensive form of life insurance available."

In the light of the well-known explanations of why industrial insurance is the most expensive available, this seems to amount to saying that the companies ought to subsidize this insurance, which they could do only at the expense of the other policy-holders. This has, in fact, been done in the case of Social Security Act old-age insurance, which is now a blend of book-keeping and humanitarianism. The higher costs of industrial insurance are due, first, to the much larger collection costs, and second to the approximately 40 per cent higher mortality rate in low-income groups, together with visiting nursing service and information on first-aid and health preservation, on which Metropolitan alone has spent $98,000,000 since 1909—which must have come out of policy-holders, since Metropolitan is a mutual.

No Complaint on Costs

Most of these policyholders apparently don't mind the extra cost of the frequent home collections, valuing their time more highly; a number of the companies will refund 10 per cent of the premium to industrial policyholders who will come in and pay directly at a branch office for a year, but only 30 per cent of the policyholders of one of the companies take advantage of this. On the whole subject of the "anomalous" high cost of industrial insurance, a group of New York State examiners recently ended an 18-month study with the conclusion that "these costs are not excessive in view of the services rendered."

Anent the cost of insurance, the SEC report contains a chapter on savings bank life insurance which includes part of the explanation of the extraordinary reductions below the life companies' rates offered by the banks. Of course they have no agents, though the New York banks spend about 1 per cent of their premium income for advertising, and considerable promotional literature is supplied by the Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund. The banks incur only a very small overhead expense in setting up insurance departments. Only one bank so far has had to increase its office space; usually the bank merely opens a teller's window on the banking floor for premiums and sets aside a small office for clerical work. Also the banks have a better mortality rate than the legal reserve companies.

(To be continued.)

Southern Spinners Put the Defense Of U. S. Ahead of Private Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"We are going to put the defense of the country ahead of private business whether we want to or not," declared Maj. Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., President of the Southern Comber Yarn Spinners' Association, who has been visiting in Miami.

As head of the famous Cramerton Mills of Cramerton, N. C., specialists in the manufacture of Army cloth, Major Cramer has long been opposed to the slogan, "business as usual," urging the putting aside of everything but getting the Army clothed for the winter.

The Cramerton Mills have been acclaimed for their attitude of co-operation with other industries. Recently Major Cramer wrote to the Textile Bulletin: "So far as our own mill is concerned, I will say that in order to do our bit in this preparedness program we have not only gone to great trouble and expense to increase our Government deliveries, disrupting and disturbing our normal balance both in production and distribution, but have sought out every other manufacturer whose equipment we thought might be suited to this work and urged them to enter these fields, offering our services to help them get started on these unfamiliar numbers.

"We fully realize the danger to ourselves of giving away to possible future competitors the fruits of years of research and experience in a highly specialized and hazardous field, but we feel that it is more important to see that our Army is properly clothed than to attempt, in times like these, to hold this business in a tight little group of experienced government contractors, who are unable to meet the emergency demands of the nation."

Such co-operation, it is thought, will help this country to avoid delays such as were experienced in England in the early stages of the war when manufacturers refused to share each others patents and processes.

U. S. Agency Buys More Eggs to Stabilize Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus Marketing Administration is expanding its egg purchase operations in a move to stabilize producer prices.

It has asked dealers at country points to submit price offers twice each week on eggs. During the winter purchases were limited, officials said, to terminal markets.

Officials said the quantity to be bought would be determined by prices and the supply situation.

Further Rise In Commodity Prices Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Although administration warnings and public displeasure threaten anyone who violates the edict to hold raw material and consumer prices down, this country is embarked upon an upward price spiral which will endure as long as the defense emergency lasts, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation in a recent study.

"There may be periods of reaction," the survey continued, "as in the early months of 1940, but they are likely to be brief. The Washington officials will have all they can do to insist that any price increase be held within the limits forced by cost increases, and that industries with expanding sales absorb at least part of the higher costs."

Since the beginning of the war, the speculative commodity price index has risen some 30 per cent, and it is about 20 per cent higher than last fall. The slower-moving Bureau of Labor Statistics index of nearly 900 wholesale prices is at the highest point since 1937, and the National Industrial Conference Board Cost of Living Index is at the highest level since the beginning of 1938.

Rise in War Economy

"It should be evident by now," the study continues, "that while much can be done to control and restrain a price rise, it is impossible to prevent it in a war economy. Widespread destruction, disruption of normal channels of commercial intercourse, attempts to build up stock-piles as protection against shortages, increases in transportation and insurance costs, higher wages forced by the need for tremendous increases in production, and an increasing tax burden are combining to raise the general price level. Despite agreement on a top price for steel scrap, a fixed price for zinc, and maximum prices for certain other commodities, commodity price and cost of living indexes will continue a general upward course.

"The enactment of the Lease-Lend Bill adds another influence toward higher prices. British purchases of foods particularly and of many other products have been diverted from the United States to other areas to conserve dollar exchange for arms purchases. Now seven billions of additional purchasing power are being added to the British account, with more to come if needed when that has run out.

Farm Surpluses

"The promise that some of our agricultural surpluses will be lifted has already caused strengthening in farm commodity prices, and it is possible that the long-sought solution for the farm program will eventually be found in simply giving our surpluses away.

"Shipbuilding capacity in the United States is being expanded, and the establishment of the Division of Emergency Shipping under Admiral Land foreshadows the imposition of priorities in shipping space in United States vessels to assure precedence for strategic materials. The fact that such steps are necessary indicates the acuteness of the shipping situation, already evidenced in the sharp price advances in many imported commodities.

"Managements are generally resigned to an increase in labor costs and will rely as far as possible on greater sales volume to absorb the increase. In some industries, however, this will not be possible, and with the tax collector taking more at the other end, there must be further price increases if a wave of insolvencies is to be avoided. These price increases, in turn, will be reflected in the cost of living and will give labor warrant for asking further concessions."

Transamerica Corp. Net 70½c in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Transamerica Corp. and all domestic subsidiaries reports a net profit for 1940 after provisions for taxes and minority interest, of $7,251,545, or 70½ cents each on the 10,281,100 shares outstanding, according to an announcement here by John M. Grant, president of the corporation. The result compares with a net profit in 1939 of $7,443,672, or 69.4 cents each on the 10,713,620 shares then outstanding.

Capital funds of the corporation at the end of 1940 amounted to $81,340,992 and an unallocated general reserve aggregated $4,162,755. According to the report there was a net appreciation during the year of $5,991,364 over carrying values of "other security investments," while the adjusted book net asset value of domestic corporations and banks listed under "investments in capital stocks" was $7,943,782 more than carrying values, after giving effect to provision of $3,851,273 for additional reserves for real estate.

Willys-Overland Begins Volume Defense Output

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., began volume production on its $20,000,000 backlog of defense orders, J. W. Frazer, President, announced.

Although re-tooling and purchase of nearly $3,000,000 in machinery was necessary to begin the operation, he said, the work of the ordnance division has started ahead of schedule without upsetting capacity automobile production.

The first defense item to move down company production lines was recoil cylinders for anti-aircraft guns. Mr. Frazier said the company will begin delivering breech housings within 10 days.

Heads Rubber Firm

Wallace DeLaney

Vice-President of the Seamless Rubber Company of New Haven, Conn., who will become President of the Faultless Rubber Company of Ashland, Ohio, in April. Mr. DeLaney succeeds C. D. Hubler, who will continue as First Vice-President of the company.

Southern Pacific Expansion to Cost About $20,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern Pacific Co. is going to spend an additional $20,000,000 for new locomotives and freight cars to keep in shape for handling increased business due to the defense program, A. D. McDonald, President, stated.

These expenditures will follow purchases of equipment since the first of 1941 costing around $3,000,000.

The latest program of buying involves:

Forty steam locomotives for freight and passenger runs, from Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Ten steam streamlined locomotives for high-speed passenger and express freight service, from Lima Locomotive Works.

Twenty-five hundred freight cars of various sizes, some to be built in company yards and the rest contracted for with outside builders.

"These important additions to new equipment are being made for the primary purpose of keeping pace with the current increase in transportation requirements due to the national defense and of anticipating the increase yet to come as the defense program develops," Mr. McDonald said.

"The estimates of future traffic are based on surveys made by the transportation division of the advisory commission to the council of national defense, by regional shippers advisory boards of the Association of American Railroads and by individual railroads."

Bank Loans Rise For 24th Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that the defense program had boosted commercial, industrial and agricultural loans in 101 leading cities $1,000,000,000 above a year ago.

In the week ended March 12, business loans advanced $87,000,000 to a total of $5,374,000,000 in these cities. This figure was $1,007,000,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year.

Last week's gain was the 24th straight weekly increase.

Chain Store Sales Show Further Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The continued high level of retail business in this country during the month of February is evidenced further in the record of chain store sales compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, covering 31 companies.

In February these companies showed very nearly the same substantial increase over the sales volume for February, 1940 as was shown in January, 1941 over January, 1940. The 31 companies reported sales in February this year of $257,311,069, an increase of 11.7 per cent over the $230,301,427 sales in the corresponding month of 1940. The sales gain reported by the same companies for the month of January was 12.5 per cent, making a total gain for the first two months of this year of 12.2 per cent over the like 1940 period.

In the following table is shown a comparison of sales of these companies for February and the first two months of the year, arranged in groups:

	Feb. 1941	Feb. 1940	P. C. Incr.
Mail order	$90,637,305	$77,685,106	16.7
Variety	82,546,956	75,398,189	9.5
Grocery	67,194,510	61,976,597	8.4
Drug	8,983,690	8,457,436	6.2
Apparel	5,475,950	4,650,346	17.8
Shoe	2,492,658	2,144,753	16.2
	$257,311,069	$230,301,427	11.7

	2 Mos. 1941	2 Mos. 1940	P. C. Incr.
Mail order	$180,538,061	$154,462,267	16.9
Variety	153,856,629	149,746,448	2.4
Grocery	130,710,902	119,157,904	9.7
Drug	18,247,350	16,828,035	8.4
Apparel	11,334,949	9,867,521	14.9
Shoe	4,947,196	4,265,226	16.0
	$509,685,087	$454,328,301	12.2

Cut in Canadian Wheat Acreage Urged

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP)—D. J. Reid, President of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, declared in a statement issued that Canadian farmers should "plan to reduce their wheat acreage from last year by at least 30 per cent" in 1941.

Mr. Reid was commenting on the Dominion wheat program limiting wheat deliveries to 230,000,000 bushels in the crop year which starts Aug. 1. It provides for payments of $4 an acre to farmers who put reduced wheat acreage into summerfallow and $2 an acre to those who put reduced acreage into coarse grains, rye, grass or clover.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

What's the News About Shoes for Spring Suits?

Perhaps it's the military theme, but at any rate, the new shoes for spring suits look as though they were really meant for walking. Shoe stores and department stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are displaying the new lower heels, the high-molded styles, the new trend to boot leathers.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	378,350
1941 volume to date	27,2? 7,849
1940 volume to date	38,105,721

Stock Prices Irregular In Narrow Trade

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Buying came into the stock market today after a forenoon dip in which leaders conceded fractions to a point or so.

While real rallying tendencies were scarce and volume even smaller than in the preceding session, prices were only slightly uneven near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Light selling at the start was attributed to reports Nazi submarines were in American waters. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement that not only U-boats but German battle cruisers were over here to sink shipping served as a market damper. Favorable business news, however, provided a partial offset.

Renewed strength of commodities also put props under wavering stock departments.

Among resistant shares were Newport News Shipbuilding, Paramount, U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, U. S. Rubber, Atlantic Coast Line, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck and Johns-Manville.

Inclined to slip were Bethlehem Steel, as fresh labor difficulties confronted this company; Chrysler, Western Union, U. S. Gypsum and United Aircraft.

In the curb support was accorded American Light & Traction, Venezuelan Petroleum and Sherwin Williams. Hesitant were Jones & Laughlin, Gulf Oil and International Petroleum.

Bonds Irregular

The general bond list was narrow and inclined to irregularity today.

Going into the final hour a few special issues were up fractions to more than a point, but the majority showed only fractional changes either way. Great Northern 4½s became active in late dealings and added more than a point.

U. S. Governments exhibited a steady undertone on both the stock exchange and over the counter, although changes in both markets were narrow and interest light.

Wabash first 5s and 4s bounded up 3 to around 5 points at one time in heavy turnover after the filing of an amended plan of reorganization for the carrier.

Corporates edging ahead for small gains included International Telephone 5s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, North Western 4¾s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, American & Foreign Power 5s and New York Central 5s.

Unchanged to lower issues included Commercial Mackay Income 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Western Union 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Newport Company's Net Has Big Jump; Tremendous Backlog

NEW YORK (AP)—The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. made public for the first time an annual report of operations which showed a 1940 profit of $4,383,176, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $4.97 a share on the common stock.

The company has been operating for more than 50 years, but it was privately owned until August, 1940, when a syndicate of investment firms acquired control and distributed securities to the public.

Because of changes in the company's capital structure incident to the shift of ownership, 1939 comparative operating figures were not available. A report released at the time of this transfer showed 1939 net income of $2,480,111.

Unbilled balance of shipbuilding contracts at Dec. 31, 1940, totaled $449,604,462 against $111,151,312 on Jan. 1, 1940. Uncompleted contracts at the end of the year included one battleship, 8 aircraft-carriers, 4 light cruisers, and 5 C-3 passenger cargo vessels for the United States Maritime Commission.

Regarding the company's contract for 25 cargo vessels for the Maritime Commission, which will be built at the company's new yard at Wilmington, N. C., Ferguson said, "a maximum of about 4,000 employees will probably be required at the Wilmington shipyard."

"Reflecting the increase in activity in the company's yard, the number of employees increased from 9,765 on Dec. 31, 1939, to 13,027 on Dec. 30, 1940."

London Market Relatively Steady

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—The stock market showed a fairly good closing tone today despite some late profit taking in recently favored groups.

Dividend payers in the kaffirs group held moderate gains. Courtaulds was a feature of the industrial list, closing higher on the day though somewhat under the best. Coppers and oils stirred a moderate buying interest at better levels.

The gilt-edged department received comparatively little attention and in a few cases prices were a shade lower.

Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co.

MANITOWOC, Wis. (AP) — The Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co. announced net earnings for 1940 amounted to $1,131,486, equal to $1.69 a share on outstanding common stock, earnings in 1939 were $1,131,331, or $1.84 a share. Dividends of $1 were paid in both years. Sales amounted to $11,854,368, an increase of $1,282,485 over the 1939 volume. Current assets, as of last Dec. 31, totaled $11,031,148, or 9.28 times current liabilities of $1,189,332.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48	47½	48	
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	
7¾	5⅜	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22¾	19⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 10
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	3	13½	13½	13⅜	—1
42⅛	36⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	14	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ¾
⅝	⅛	Air-Way E Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (⅛)	2	4⅜	4½	4½	M'r 15
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 17
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	5	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	151	151	151	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 17
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
7⅜	5⅜	Allied Stores	8	6¼	6	6	M'r 17
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	M'r 13
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	14	29½	28⅜	29½	+ ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 13
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 17
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 12
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	47¾	47	47¾	+1
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	2	33	32	33	+1
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	4	86¼	85⅜	86¼	+ ⅛
185	177¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	177¼	177⅛	177¼	M'r 15
31⅜	30⅞	Am Car & Fdy	7	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	3	62	60½	61¼	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	M'r 17
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	4	13¼	13¼	13½	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅜	3¾	Am European	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1¼	⅛	Am & For Pow	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 17
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	5	14½	14	14½	M'r 17
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3¼	2⅞	3	M'r 17
38½	29	Am-Haw $5 (2)	9	36½	36	36¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	6	48	48	48	M'r 17
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 17
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21⅜	20	21⅛	+ ⅞
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	5	4	4	4	M'r 17
13¼	12⅛	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	12½	12½	12½	M'r 13
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅞	12	Am Locomotive	7	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	86	86	86	— ¼
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 17
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	29	4½	4⅜	4½	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	4	41⅞	41½	41⅞	— ⅛
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	6	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¼
7⅛	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	6	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 15
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 17
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	2	40½	40	40½	+ ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	139½	139	139½	M'r 14
54	48	Am Snuff (3a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 14
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	4	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
18½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	M'r 17
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Feb 26
168¾	136¾	Am T & T (9)	17	162	161	162	+ ¼
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	68¾	68¼	68¼	
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	19	68½	68½	68½	
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149	148½	148½	+ ½
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 27
83⅜	61¼	Am Woolen	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅜
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	73	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ¼
14¼	12⅜	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 17
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 17
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 12
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ½
5½	4½	Armour Ill	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54½	54	54	—1¾
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	29	28⅞	29	
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 17
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	M'r 13
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	M'r 14
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95	95	95	M'r 6
35½	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	65	24½	23½	24½	+ ½
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	66½	66¼	66½	
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	47	16¾	15⅝	16⅝	+ ¾
20	13½	Atl G&W Indes	9	21	20	21	+1
24¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	14	25¾	24⅜	25¾	+1¼
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	22	21⅝	22	— ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 14
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	M'r 17
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (⅜g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 17
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 10
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	98	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	8	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3½	3½	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 17
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 17
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24⅛	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	27	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	
31	27½	Bayuk (1½)	2	31	31	31	M'r 17
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅝
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117¼	117½	117½	M'r 11
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 15
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	9	35⅞	35⅛	35½	
20⅝	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2.50)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	M'r 10
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	19	80¼	78½	80¼	+ ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125	125	125	M'r 17
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 17
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	2	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 13
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	21	16⅜	15⅞	16¾	+ ½
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	4	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	
20¼	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	9	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	9	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 17
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	—1
4½	3⅞	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	M'r 17
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	2	22¾	22	22	M'r 17
41	37⅛	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	M'r 17
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	5	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	8	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'r 15
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	M'r 17
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 17
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 17
5½	4⅜	Butler Br (.15g)	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅜	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 13
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 15
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	M'r 17
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 17
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	8	20½	20	20½	+ ¾
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (½g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.30g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	4	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	4	38	38	38	— ¼
3¼	2⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 15
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28	28	28	
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 15
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(2e)	1	49	49	49	—1¾
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	45⅝	45	45	— ⅜
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
21¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	6½	6½	6½	
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 14
16	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb 20
44½	36½	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	39⅛	39¼	39⅝	
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99	99	99	— ½
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅜
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1⅛	Chi Great West	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4½	4	Chi Great W pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 15
15⅛	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	38	15½	15	15½	+ ½
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	41	41	41	+ ¾
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 14
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 15
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 17
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 15
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 17
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	26	67	66	66⅞	— ¼
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	2	10	10	10	
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 15
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	3	28	28	28	M'r 17
34½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	11	33⅞	33½	33⅞	
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	3	31½	31	31½	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	6	99¾	98½	99¾	+1
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	16	13	12½	13	+ ½
102½	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	6	102½	102¼	102¼	M'r 17
30¼	24½	Collins & A 2¼g	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¾g)	1	17	17	17	M'r 17
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	1	19	19	19	
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 15
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	14	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
82½	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	78	77⅜	77⅜	—2⅞
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
80⅛	74⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	M'r 17
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	18	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅞
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾
37⅞	35	Comi Inv Tr (4)	20	36¼	35¼	35½	— ⅞
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	
11⅜	8⅜	Comi Solv (¼e)	29	10⅛	9⅞	10	
11	⅝	Com'th & South	23	1	⅞	⅞	
58	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	57¾	57	57	—1
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	18	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
6	5⅜	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 14
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	M'r 17
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	15	27⅛	26⅜	27	+ ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	13¼	13	13¼	M'r 15
13⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	18	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	29	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	
107⅜	104⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	105½	105⅛	105½	
⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	2	⅜	½	½	M'r 11
8	7½	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
3½	2⅜	Cons Laundries	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 8
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	28	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 12
2½	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3½	3½	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18¾	17⅝	18¾	+1
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	M'r 15
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	2	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	8	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
1	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
90¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87½	87½	87½	—1¼
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	2	37	37	37	— ½
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	8	8	
38⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	12	3½	3⅜	3½	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	16	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	M'r 11
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	4	14⅝	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	+ ⅞
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¾
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (½e)	1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
4	3⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	4	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	18	17¾	18	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(⅛e)	2	25	25	25	— ¼
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Grease Wool Futures Mart Opens in N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Three-quarters of a million pounds of wool still attached to sheep's hides "changed hands" yesterday in the nation's newest market—the grease wool futures division of the New York Cotton Exchange.

This in enough wool to furnish the uniforms for 5,000 United States soldiers, and present operations of the textile industry indicate all the wool traded today may be devoted to Army use. (Wool men say it takes 146 pounds of grease wool to supply the uniform requirements of one American doughboy. Grease wool is the product just as it is shorn from sheep and before processing.)

Frank J. Knell, President of the Wool Associates, a division of the cotton exchange, and J. H. Mehl, chief of the Federal Commodity Exchange Administration, took part in the ceremony opening the new market.

Mr. Mehl asserted the new futures market would give wool growers more opportunity to participate in trading and said: "while future trading in grease wool does not come under the Commodity Exchange Act, the Commodity Exchange Administration looks with favor on the adoption of the new type of contract."

Mr. Knell bought the first contract—6,000 pounds—for May delivery at 97 cents a pound. Other contracts were placed at 95 cents a pound for July delivery and at 94 cents a pound for arrival in October. Before the final bell rang, 121 contracts had been bought and sold, with all but the October delivery slipping in price.

The grease wool prices consistently ranged 23 to 28 cents below prices on like months for "wool tops," the semi-processed wool which has been traded on a futures basis for many years. The spread represents the cost of cleaning and otherwise processing wool before it can be converted into yarn.

Wheat Prices Score Substantial Gains

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—Dearth of offerings, commission house buying, possibility of export trade with France and Ireland, and a drive by far bloc congressmen for higher parity payments combined today to boost wheat prices as much as 2⅛ cents a bushel at times.

September wheat chalked up a new record seasonal high at 85½ cents, May soybeans advanced to within a small fraction of the season's best price, and all deliveries of lard reached new peaks for the season.

The close found virtually all commodities on the Board of Trade just under the peak levels of the session.

Montgomery Ward Profits Are Lower

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Company reported 1940 net profit of $23,028,017, equal to $4.14 a share of common stock. This compares with $27,010,645, or $4.91 a share in 1939.

Despite the fact the company's net sales for the year were the largest in history, totaling $515,910,915 and exceeding 1939 sales by 8.6 per cent, increase in tax rates caused a drop in net earnings. Taxes amounted to 91 cents a share of common stock and the tax rate rose from 18 per cent to 24 per cent of earnings.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 4s 54-44	112.13	112.13	112.13
2 2¾s 47-45	108.10	108.10	108.10
10 3s 48-46	109.28	109.28	109.28
5 2s 50-48 Mch	101.2	101	101
1 2½s 53-49	106.22	106.22	106.22
30 2½s 60-55	110.6	110.2	110.6

New York City Bonds

38 3s 80	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95	95	95
41 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62½	62⅜	62½
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
23 Am & For P 5s 2030	56¾	56¼	56¼
2 Am IGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Am IG Ch 5½s 49 cld	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Am Int 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
15 Am T&T 3½s 43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109	108⅞	108⅞
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	109	109
2 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 Arm Del 4s '55	106	105¾	106
17 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅛	109	109
5 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	90	89⅞	90
13 AT&SF 4s1905-'55	98	98	98
1 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
28 AT&SF 4½s '48	104½	104	104½
31 At&Cha AL 4½s'44	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
11 Atl & Cha AL 5s '63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
10 A C Line 4½s '64	64½	64½	64½
7 A C Line 5s '45	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 A C & Dan 1st 4s '48	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	87	87	87
3 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	70	69⅜	70
35 B&O '93 st A	44¾	44½	44¾
4 B&O '95 st C	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1 B&O 2000 st D	44¼	44¼	44¼
87 B&O cv '60 st	44⅝	44¼	44½
9 B&O cv '60 st	23¾	23½	23¾
9 B&O 4s '48	67½	67⅜	67½
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	57	57	57
9 B&O S W 5s '50 st	46	45½	46
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
11 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
30 Boston&Me 4½s '70	24⅜	24½	24½
10 Boston&Me 4s '60	69½	69½	69½
1 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	13½	13½	13½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	93	93	93
13 Buf R&P '57 st	46½	46½	46½
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34	5½	5½	5½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	43	42¾	42¾
1 Bush Term 4s '60	70	70	70
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	99	99	99
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	96	96	96
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	96	95⅞	95⅞
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	106½	105⅜	106½
5 Can Pac 4½s 46	82¾	82¾	82¾
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	73¼	73	73¼
31 Can Pac 4s perp	59	58¾	59
12 Celanese 3s 55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	23¾	23¾	23¾
43 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	11⅜	10¾	11⅜
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	61	61	61
50 Cen Pac 5s 60	50½	50	50½
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69⅝	69½	69⅝
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15	14⅞	15
2 ChampionP&P 4¾s 50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 ChnP&P (38) 4¾s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 C&O 4½s 92	121¾	121¾	121¾
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	104	104	104
9 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104¼
56 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14¼	13¾	14
5 C&O rfg 5s 71A	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84¾	84¾	84¾
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98¼	98¼	98⅛
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
10 Chi & E Ill Inc 97	24½	24¼	24½
3 Chi Ind&L&L 2037 inc	34¾	34½	34¾
16 Chic Gt West 4088	65	64½	65
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	72	72	72
22 Chi I & L 6s 66	9¼	9	9⅛
2 Chi I & L 5s 47	25	25	25
55 Chi I& L 5s 66	9⅛	9	9
1 Chi I & L 4s 47	24½	24½	24½
76 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8¼	8⅛	8¼
59 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
28 CM&SP 4½s 89C	38	37¾	38
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37¼	37¼	37¼
17 CM&SP 3½s 89B	36	36	36
7 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
2 Chi & NW Gm 5s 87 reg	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 87	22	22	22
36 Chi NW cv 4½s 49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
46 Chi &NW 4½s2037	14¼	14	14
4 Chi&NW 4½s2073C	14	14	14
15 Chi & NW 4s87	20¾	20¾	20¾
50 Chi & NW 4s87 st	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3½s56	105	105	105
19 Con Oil cv 3½s51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Con Rys 4s54	23	23	23
2 Consol'n Coal 5s60	77½	77½	77½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s66	107⅝	107¼	107⅝
1 Cuba-No Ry 5½s 42	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Cuba RR 6s 46	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	13½	13½	13½
23 Del&Hud rfg 4s43	49½	49	49¼
1 D&RG 4½s 36	11	11	11
33 D&RG 4s 36	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
3 D&RG West 5s 55	4½	4½	4½
41 D&RG West 5s 78	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
9 Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110⅛	110½
10 Dow Chem 2¼s50	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
10 Duquesne L 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
33 Erie rfg 5s 67	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
55 Erie rfg 5s 75	20	19¾	20
18 Erie 1st 4s 96	86½	85¾	86½
47 Erie gen lien 4s 96	47¾	47	47
2 Erie Gen Lien 4s 96	45	45	45
13 Erie cv 4s 53A	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 Erie cv 4s 53 B	41½	41½	41½
6 Erie&Jer 6s 55	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Erie Gene 6s 57	107½	107½	107½
21 Fed L&S'T 5s 42st	102	102	102
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s48	104¾	104¾	104¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9	9
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8½	8½	8½
31 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	73½	73½	73½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	49½	49½	49½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	90	90	90
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	106	106
7 Gt Nor 5s 73	99⅝	99¼	99¼
20 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	91½	91½	91½
13 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	92½	91¾	92⅛
7 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	109	109	109
29 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
31 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
5 G Bay & W deb B	7	7	7
10 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	65	64¾	65
21 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	42	41⅞	42
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
11 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	80	80	80
1 Harlem Rivc&P 4s 54	128	128	128
5 Houst'nOilTex 4½s54	103	103	103
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28	28	28
22 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	46⅞	47⅜
120 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¼	12⅝	13¼
2 Ill Cen 4s 51	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43½	43½
42 Ill Cen 4½s 66	41¾	41½	41¾
4 Ill Cen 5s 55	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	60½	59⅝	60½
10 Ill Cen Louis 3½s53 reg	54	54	54
34 IC&CSt.L&NO 5s 63A	44	43⅝	44
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40¾	40¾
4 Indpls & Lou 4s 47	98	98	98
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	98½	98½	98½
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98	98	98
58 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
67 Int Gt Nor 1st6s 52	14¾	14¼	14¾
22 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s B	14¼	14¼	14¼
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45¾	45¾	45¾
14 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Int Paper 5s 47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Int Rys Am 5½s 52	44¼	44	44
7 Int T&T 5s 55	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 KSPtS & Mem 4s 36	41	41	41
12 KSPtS & M 4s 36 ct	40	39¾	40
1 K C South 5s 50	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
11 K C South 3s 50	65⅞	65¼	65⅞
24 K C Term 4s 60	107K	107½	107⅝
1 Koppers Co 4s 51	104½	104½	104½
6 Lac Gas 4s 42 B	57½	57	57½
1 Las Gas 5½s 53	50	50	50
5 Las Gas 5s '42	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29	29	29
18 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	67	66	67
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	64	64	64
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	44½	44½	44½
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 51	46	46	46
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28½	28½	28½
29 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	26	26	26
47 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	24¼	24	24
21 Leh Val Ter 5s 41	51½	51¼	51½
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105	105	105
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	120½	120½	120½
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
5 LongIsl rf 4s 49 st	97	96¾	96¾
11 Louis & A & N 5s 59	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Lou & N 2003 B	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
19 Lou & N 4½s 2003	99¼	99	99¼
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	94	93⅝	94
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Lou&Jeff Br 4s 52A	104½	104½	104½
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	90	90	90
1 Maine Cent 4½s '60	50	50	50
24 Manati Sug 4s '57	35½	35½	35½
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	90	90	90
6 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	77	76½	77
21 McKesson&R 5½s '50	109	108¾	108¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	66	66	66
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105⅝	105½	105½
13 Midland RRNJ 5s '40 41	39	41	
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	35	35	35
10 Mil & Sta Line 3½s'41	27½	27½	27½
12 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	11¾	12
46 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¾	11⅜	11¾
184 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24¼	23¾	24¼
111 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7¾	7¼	7¾
109 M-K-T 4½s '78	20¼	20⅛	20¼
60 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32⅞	32	32⅞
75 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	19¼	18¾	19¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23½	23½	23½
74 Mo Pac 5s '77 C	23¾	23¾	23¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	24¼	24¼	24¼
60 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24¾	24¼	24¼
48 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	23¾	23¾	23¾
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅞	1¾	1¾
10 Mont Pow 3½s 66	105	105	105
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	38½	38½
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34¾	34¾
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39¼	39¾
1 NashCha&CtL 4s 78	69½	69½	69½
15 Nat Dairy 3¼s 61	103½	103½	103½
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
1 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105	105	105
7 N Eng RR 4s 45	54½	54½	54½
5 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123¼	123¼	123¼
3 N Y Cent Nor 5s 83	71¾	71¾	71¾
7 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106	106	106
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	41	41	41
1 NO Tex&M 5s53A	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56	40	40	40
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	40	40	40
53 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66¼	66	66¼
39 NYC 4½s 2013A	59¾	59	59¼
15 NYC cn 4s 98	66	65¼	65¼
19 NYC 3¾s 46	95	94¾	95
19 NYC cv 3½s 52	63¾	62¾	63¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86¾	86⅝	86⅝
3 NYChi&StL 6s 41	96½	96½	96½
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71¾	71¾	71¾
37 NYCoi&StL 4½s 78	61¾	61¾	61¾
40 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93	92½	92½
10 NY2Connect 3½s 65	101	100¾	101
8 NY Dock cv 5s 47	65	65	65
1 NY Dock cv 4s 51	59	59	59
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	94	94	94
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26⅞	26¼	26¼
1 NYNH&H ctf 6s 40	44	43¾	44
36 NYNH&H 4½s 67	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
9 NYNH&H 4s 55	24¼	24	24¼
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	24	24	24
3 NYNH&H 3½s 47	22½	22½	22½
12 NYNH&H 3½s 54	22¾	22¾	22¾
14 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10¾	10¾	10¾
28 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37	36	37
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	80	80	80
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109	109	109
2 NY Tray R 6s 46	95	95	95
5 NY W&Bost 4½s46	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Norf&Sou 5s 41 ct	93½	93½	93½
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Norf & W 4s 96	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Norf Am Co 4s 59	126½	126½	126½
9 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105	105	105
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¼	65⅞	66¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	59½	59½	59½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅜	53⅛	52½
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¼	78	78
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43½	43¾
1 Okla G&E 4s 46	106	106	106
2 Ore & Nav 4s 46	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107¼	107½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	85	85	85
8 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	110½	110¼	110½
1 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	93	93	93
1 Pat & Pass 5s 49	123½	123½	123½
4 Pen Co 4s 63	105	105	105
10 Pen P&L 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Penn P&Lt 3½s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Penn RR gen 5s 68	112⅝	112½	112⅝
1 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	122	122	122
2 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	106½	106½	106½
55 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	95½	94⅞	95⅛
17 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	102¼	101⅝	102¼
2 Penn RR 4½s 84 E	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
30 Penn RR 3½s 70	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1 Penn RR 3¼s 52	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
3 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5½	5½	5½
1 Peoria&PekUn5½s74	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	77½	77¼	77½
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67½	67¼	67½
1 Phelps Dod 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
4 PhReadC&I rv6s49	5½	5½	5½
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37			8
3 PCC&StL 5s 70 A	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59B	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Pitt Steel 4½s'50	99⅞	99¾	99¾
25 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	82½	81⅞	81⅞
4 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	108¾	108¼	108¾
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Readg 4½s '97 A	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
4 Readg 4½s '97 B	82½	82	82½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	68	68	68
5 Republic Ell 5½s'54	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104	103¾	103¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	104½	104½	104½
14 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	9¼	9¼	9¼
21 Rl Ark & La 4½s'34	13¾	13¼	13¾
3 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	68	68	68
8 StLPeo&NW5s'48	33½	33	33½
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	40	40	40
3 St L S Sx '50 B	12¾	12½	12½
123 St L S F 4½s '78	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
50 StLSF4½s '78ct st	12⅝	12¼	12¼
9 St L S F 4s '50 A	12	11⅞	11⅞
20 St L S F4s'50A ct	11½	11⅜	11⅜
21 St L SW 5s '52	23¼	22¾	23¼
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
13 StPtsAC 4½s'34 ct	7½	7½	7½
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	87	87	87
82 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	5⅞	6
19 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5½	5¼	5⅜
8 SeaA L 4s '50 st	10⅛	10	10⅛
17 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	96½	96⅞
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
1 So Bell T & T 3s 79	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47¾	47¼	47¾
34 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47¾	47¼	47¼
30 Sou Pac 4½s 69	47¾	47¼	47¼
38 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63¾	63¼	63½
15 So Pac cit 4s 49	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	58	57⅞	57¾
50 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50½	50	50
8 So Pac 4½s 69	84	84	84
23 South Ry gen 6s 56	79½	79	79½
19 South Ry cn 5s 94	93	92¾	92¾
34 South Ry gen 4s 56	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
4 South Ry Mem 5s 96	81¾	81⅜	81¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s 53	104½	104½	104½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 T RR & St L 4s 53	109¾	109½	109¾
5 Texar&PtSm 5½s 50	91	91	91
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Tex Corp 3s '59	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 43	84	84	
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 000	108	108	108
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70¼	70¼	70¼
16 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70	70	70
3 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	99½	99½	99½
6 Third Av 4s aj 5s 60	19¾	19¼	19¾
9 Third Ave 4s 60	59	58⅝	58⅝
3 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	97	97	97
4 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	98	98	98
2 Un Stk Yds Chi 5s 52	103	103	103
33 Unit Drug 5s 53	85⅝	84½	85¼
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	93⅝	93½	102⅝
1 U S Steel 1.85s 47	101	101	101
14 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103	102⅝	102⅝
130 Wabash 1st 5s 39	77½	77	77½
91 Wabash 1st 5s 39	57½	53¼	57⅛
90 Wabash 2d 5s 39	18	17½	17¾
40 Wazash 5s 80 D	12	11¾	12
47 Wabash 5s 76 B	12	11¾	11⅞
60 Wabash 4½s 78C	12	11¾	11⅞
19 Wabash 4s 54	41	37	41
12 Wabash DesM 4s 39	15	14½	15
1 WabashDet&Ch5s 41	63	63	63
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	96	95¾	95¾
2 Warren Bros 6s 41	56	56	103½
2 West Pen P 3½s 66	111	111	111
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	104⅞	04½	104½
14 Westn Md 4s 52	94¾	94¼	94¾
21 Westn Pac 1st 4Ss 46	24	22	22¾
26 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	22¾	22	22¾
9 Western Un 5s 51	82¾	82	82½
41 Western Un 5s 60	81	80½	81
3 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 A	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	13¾	13¼	13¾
24 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	10½	10½	10½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	9½	9½	9½
10 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100⅜	100¼	100⅜

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	61¼	61¼	61¼
5 Australia 5s '55	60	60	60
1 Australia 5s '57	59½	59½	59½
2 Australia 4½s '56	51	51	51
1 Belgium 6½s '49	66	65½	66
1 Belgium 6s '55	83	82⅝	82⅝
2 Brazil 8s '41	19	19	19
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16½	16½
1

Welcoming in Old New Orleans

As It Was in Ante-Bellum Days

Fortunate, indeed, are the visitors to the Spring Fiesta in New Orleans, which provides the only time when choice old-time homes are open for inspection. The lamp at the side of the doorway is in itself a treat to see. The charming hostess at the door depicts some of the romance of days past.

New Orleans' Spring Fiesta Rare Chance to See Old Homes

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans' annual Spring Fiesta, one of the City's most sparkling events, swung into its opening days this week and will continue through March 30.

There will be two weeks of resplendent portrayals of colonial and ante-bellum New Orleans, visits to plantation homes, tours through some of the city's oldest and choicest dwellings—never open to the public for any other occasion—a show boat party that will reflect authentically the glamorous river days long gone, "A Night in Old New Orleans"—a dramatic series of costumed acts, tableaux and parades that bring to visitors exciting periods in over a century and a half of New Orleans' French-Spanish-American history.

The tours of the local noted gardens where camellias, azaleas and other spring flowers are at their best this season of the year is a Fiesta feature. The Home Tours also are a Fiesta attraction. They comprise visits to colonial and ante-bellum dwellings of great charm, for which New Orleans so long has been famous.

One of the new features of the Fiesta this year will be a genuine show boat party. It will be patterned after the days when the river show-boats lightened the burden of living for the villagers of small towns on the Mississippi. It will be given on one of the largest river boats now afloat which is a copy of those that made the glory of ante-bellum river days.

No Passports

The Panama Line has announced that no passports will be needed in connection with its 16-day cruises to Panama. Also, passports or visas will not be required for the Line's nine-day cruises to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, or for American visitors remaining 30 days or less in Haiti.

Local Fairs Revived

Traditional local fairs which used to flourish throughout Mexico are now being revived in many parts of the country. Some of the fairs go back into pre-Cortesian times and their celebration includes weird pagan dances and the observance of ancient rituals. Native folklore and music are an essential part of each local fair.

Rain Forest

The rain forest of the Olympic National Park in Washington might be, from its appearance, a forest growing in the tropics. Despite its northern latitude, sword ferns tower 10 feet high, pendant moss hangs in festoons from trees, and the lush undergrowth could well be a tropical jungle. Rain alone would not have produced this effect, but rain and still more rain in a climate made equable by the near-by warm Japanese ocean current causes vegetation to develop in tropical prodigality. Rain amounts to 144 inches a year in the Rain Forest. This fall, however, is during the winter season, leaving the summers enjoyable for sightseeing. The forest is varied. In some areas it is old and gray and bearded. In others it is deep and dark as though Druid-inhabited. It has a cathedral beauty of tree stands some 300 feet high. Trails for hikers or saddle horses are padded with moss six inches deep.

Milwaukee Clipper

May has been scheduled for the inaugural service of the world's first fully streamlined passenger ship, the Milwaukee Clipper. It will carry passenger and automobile traffic between Milwaukee, Wis., and Muskegon, Mich. Built by the Michigan Steamship Company, the new "streamliner" has a passenger capacity of 900. Ample room also has been provided to accommodate all those desiring to ship their automobiles across Lake Michigan. This line is an important connecting link for motorists seeking to avoid congested districts on their way east or west. The saving by this short route is 240 miles.

Navy Set for Convoy Job

Continued from Page 1

able, if unchecked, of virtually nullifying the strongest efforts of the United States to assist the democracies.

Early transfers from present American military equipment will be directed specifically at the submarine threat. These will, it is learned, include specified numbers of heavy patrol bombers and about 30 torpedo boats.

Early Action Forecast

But no naval or defense official with whom Washington correspondents have contact believe that American aid can be guaranteed safe arrival on the battle line except by some form of American convoy and the early use of such convoys is expected by virtually all informed observers in Washington. Numerous developments point in that direction.

The many cargo ships which the United States has undertaken to build for Britain are still in the blueprint stage; they can't come off the ways for months, but the shipping crisis is not in the future but right now.

There is no evidence that Mr. Roosevelt intends to propose that American merchant ships should enter the war zones prescribed under the Neutrality Act but in his address March 15 the President declared that America's urgent task and duty today is to move the weapons of defense from the assembly lines "to the battle lines of democracy—now."

Different Viewpoint

Much point has been made of the fact that while Wendell L. Willkie was mentioning authoritatively the practicability of transferring 5 to 15 destroyers a month to Britain, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was contending authoritatively that they could not be spared. It can now be said that the reason Secretary Knox felt that the destroyers could not be spared was because they would be needed to do the convoy job themselves.

It is noteworthy, in this connection, that the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, which first advanced the idea of the destroyer transfer of last September and lately led a nation-wide crusade in behalf of the Lend-Lease Act, has issued a new basic policy statement announcing as its new slogan: "Deliver the Goods to Britain Now." It advocates "convoy of ships with American naval vessels if need be."

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies has not yet advocated anything which the Administration has opposed.

Halifax Confident

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, asserted yesterday that Germany would not be able "substantially" to interrupt the flow of American supplies to Great Britain.

The Ambassador, talking to newspapermen at the State Department, indicated that only a small percentage of American goods now were failing to reach England and that he expected the intensified German submarine campaign to make little difference in the deliveries.

Churchill Cites Peril Of 'Sub' War

Continued from Page 1

last by the President of the United States.

"And where could there be a more fitting opportunity than at this gathering of the Pilgrims to greet the new Ambassador for me to express on behalf of the British Nation and Empire the sense of encouragement and of fortification in our resolve which has come to us from across the ocean by those stirring, august, and fateful Presidential words.

"You have come here, Mr. Winant, to a community which has been tried and proved before mankind and history, and tried and proved to a degree, on a scale, and under conditions which have not previously been known to human experience.

"We are here a free society governed through a Parliament which rests upon universal suffrage and upon the public opinion of the whole Nation.

"We are being subjected to daily attacks which if not effectively resisted and repelled would soon prove mortal.

"We have to call our whole people—men, women, and children alike—to stand up with fortitude and composure to the fire of the enemy and accept increasing privations while making increasing effort. Nothing like this has been seen before.

"We have our faults and our social system has its faults, but we hope that, with God's help, we shall be able to prove for all time, or at any rate for a long time, that a state or commonwealth of nations founded upon long-enjoyed freedom and steadily evolved democracy possesses, amid the sharpest shocks, the faculty of survival in high and honorable and, indeed, glorious debate.

No Longer Alone

"At such a moment and in such an ordeal, the words and acts of the President and people of the United States come to us like a draught of life and they tell us by an ocean-borne trumpet call that we are no longer alone.

"We know that other hearts in millions and in scores of millions beat with ours, that their voices proclaim the cause for which we strive. Other strong hands wield hammers and shape weapons we need, other keen and gleaming eyes are fixed in hard conviction upon tyrannies that must and will be destroyed.

"We welcome you here, Mr. Winant, at a moment when the great battle in which your Government and Nation are deeply interested is developing its full scope and severity.

"The Battle of the Atlantic must be won in decisive manner. It must be won beyond all doubt if the declared policies of the Government and people of the United States are not to be forcibly frustrated.

"Not only German U-boats but German battle cruisers have crossed to the American side of the Atlantic and have already sunk some of our independently routed ships not sailing in convoy. They have sunk ships as far west as the 42d meridian of longitude.

"Over here, upon the approaches to our island, an intense, unrelenting struggle is being waged to bring in an endless stream of munitions and food without which our war efforts here and in the Middle East—for that shall not be relaxed—cannot be maintained.

"Our losses have risen for the time being and we are applying our fullest strength and resource and all the skill and science we can command in order to meet this potentially mortal challenge.

Strength Is Growing

"Not only, I must remind you, does our shipping suffer by attacks of the enemy, but also the fertility of its importing power is reduced by many of the precautions and measures which we must take to master and dominate the attacks which are made upon us. But our strength is growing every week.

"American destroyers which reached us in the autumn and winter are increasingly coming into action. Our own flotillas are growing in number. Our air power over the island and over the seas is growing fast.

"We are striking back with increasing effect. Only yesterday I received news of the certain destruction of three German U-boats.

"Not since Oct. 13, 1939, have I been cheered by such delectable tidings of a triple event.

[On Oct. 14, 1939, the Admiralty announced that three U-boats were sunk the previous day. Some of the crews were rescued.]

"But anyone can see how bitter is the need of Hitler and his gang to cut the sea roads between Great Britain and the United States and, having divided these mighty powers, to destroy them one by one.

Most Momentous Battle

"We must regard this Battle of the Atlantic as one of the most momentous ever fought in all the annals of war.

"Therefore, Mr. Winant, you come to us at a grand turning point in the world's history.

"We rejoice to have you with us in these days of storm and trial because we have a friend and a faithful comrade who 'report us and our cause aright.'

The following message from King George VI was read at the luncheon:

"The new Ambassador of the United States of America has come on his mission to us at a fateful moment in the history of our two countries. The warmth of our welcome to him will testify to the feelings that are uppermost in all of us today of gratitude to the people whom he represents and of admiration for the great statesman who stands at their head."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM SERVICE — Taxes, audits; books kept $2 weekly up; no job too big—none too small. MATTHEW LAFFER, 121 East 77th Street, Manhattan.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

LONG ISLAND CITY (10 minutes to N. Y. C.) —7 rooms, windows on all four sides; 2 baths; $65.00. STillwell 4-7766.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th—Large one room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; $45; all transportation En. 2-1833.

DANCING

FIRESTONE DANCE STUDIOS—Private, class instruction for adults, children. 360 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Yonkers 4348.

DESK SPACE

QUIET desk room available with reception and telephone service, or can arrange small showroom with shelving. 70 W. 40th Street, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED seamstress, sewing of all kinds, fitting and remodeling; (light colored). Phone Au 3-3895, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-housekeeper for family of one; good home, small salary. MISS LITTLEFIELD, 35 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 9688.

COOK-Housekeeper wanted; 3 adults in family; house in country. Box 121, Gladstone, New Jersey.

I WILL give a nicely furnished 3-room apartment to a reliable motherly type woman (alone) or with girl around 6 years old in exchange for caring for my 6-year-old school daughter; will also give a small remuneration. Phone Cedarhurst 1656, or write 2 Herrick Drive, Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y. (Apt. 3-F).

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, to cook for small boarding school. Write qualifications, FARM HILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Va.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped, for rent, morning hours, reasonable. Phone, afternoons only, CH. 4-1009, N. Y. C.

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CASH for Old Gold, Silver, Watches, Dental Gold, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND piano wanted at once; will pay cash. Address Box D-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Quick service, highest quality; special equipment, large volume permits very low prices; let us quote on your forms; BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING CO., 16 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in The Auditorium, No. 250 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass., on April 7, 1941, at twelve o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Saturday, March 22, 1941, until the opening of business, Tuesday, April 8, 1941.

Charles B. Gleason, Clerk, Boston Elevated Railway Company

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—We are in immediate need of Representatives to take care of increased sales; commission. Write Avon Products, Inc., 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Give tel. No.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room private family, single $20, double $25; convenient bus or street car 4121 Ninth Street, N. W. TAylor 8470.

ROOMS WANTED

GENTLEMAN desires comfortable, furnished room in Jackson Heights or Elmhurst. L. I. Write Box K-3, Suite 1560, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, former Principia student, wishes position, experienced hotel desk clerk, salesman, telephone operator; location immaterial. Write Box A-2, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NEAT colored girl wishes general housework, part or whole time; Yonkers or Bronxville vicinity. Call NEpperhan 6750 (Yonkers, N. Y.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ENGLISH TAUGHT TO FOREIGN BORN—Individual or Group instruction; also tutoring. 357 W. 55th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 5-H), Co. 5-4975.

SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher Join Hymn Group Fridays 6 P. M. 59 W. 56th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

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BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

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SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTH DEVON Dowlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2138 Where peace and beauty still remain

WORTHING Central, Thakeham Hotel—Lift; facing sea and sun; warm and pleasant; H. & C. all rooms; terms from £3.3.0. weekly or 12/- daily. Marine Parade. Phone 859.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL Near Station. Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 3206. P. O. Box 197, Maritzburg.

England

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SPRING WOOLLENS FOR DISTINCTIVE DRESSES

Although war-time restrictions on the activities of the Textile Home Trade have curtailed both the quantity and variety of the Woollen Fabrics for which we have been so well-known for over a hundred years, you'll have no difficulty in choosing cloths which are distinctive in design, quality and value from our present stocks. In your own interests, however, you are advised to shop early.

Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd. Bradford's Leading Drapers WESTGATE

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CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Full-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free. TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY PHONE 9540 (8 Lines)

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Bailey's For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear 11 Manchester Road, Burnley Also at Church Street, Accrington

T. HIRST *High Class Grocer* Post Office, Briercliffe Road, and 106 Colne Road Orders delivered to any part of the district TEL. BURNLEY 3999

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ENGLAND

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For Reliability and Value Shop at Midland Drapery Co., Ltd. Derby *General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers*

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Limited HIGH CLASS DRAPERS COMPLETE OUTFITTERS Unequalled for Household Linens. Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes. Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters. MARKET PLACE, DERBY TELEPHONE 4295-6

L. & F. TANNER *Ladies' and Children's Hairdressers* 68, Osmaston Rd., Derby Phone 2732 Open Wednesday 1 p. m. Saturday

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A. F. HANSON 2 and 4 BRINKBURN AVENUE *High Class Grocer and Provision Dealer* Radio and Electrical Appliances *Established 1913* Tel. 71876

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KENSINGTON HOUSE While some is now taxed, part of our stock remains at old prices. "PRUDENCE and COMMON SENSE" say "BUY NOW" Towels, bath sheets; rugs and blankets; silk crepe de chine (cream only) 7/11 per yard. Liberty (and other) printed silk crepes, 12/11 and 10/11 per yard; lingerie; coatings and tweeds, 8/11 to 16/11. Linen and cotton sheets, plain, twilled, embroidered; blouses, evening wraps; handwrought linens; Wincyette, plain colours, 1/4½, 1/8. THESE AND MUCH MORE at KENSINGTON HOUSE, COMMERCIAL STREET. Telephone 4138. ARTHUR FARRAR

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Raincoats and Waterproofs Burberry, Aquascutum, Valdux, Wayfarer, Dunlop, Chicmac, etc. ARTHUR GLEDHILL 2, Crown Street, Halifax Phone 3854

Fashion Right and Price Right MISS H. COCKROFT *Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie and Hosiery* Victoria Hall, Halifax 'Phone 5622

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) STANDINGS Ltd. General Provision Stores RESTAURANT, CAFE Station Square Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

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GEORGE B. STUBBS (Proprietor: J. Smith, Diploma West End School of Cutting) The Tower, Sandes Avenue and Stricklandgate, Kendal. High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor *Garments made on the Premises*

ENGLAND

KENDAL (Continued)

WATSON BROS. *Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters* Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes 81 Highgate, Kendal, Westmorland. Tel. 348

H. & R. D. CURL *Fishmongers and Poulterers* 45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd. *Italian Warehousemen* 45, Highgate, Kendal New Season's Marmalade

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd. for —COALS— *Phone 24428 for Prices* Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd. *High Class Meat Purveyors*

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Leeds
24 New Market St.	"	Halton	"
233 Dewsbury Road	"	12a Austhorpe	"
5 Malvern Road	"	Road, Crossgates	"
129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	"
47, Roundhay Road	"	Bradford	"
3 Headingley Lane	"		

PEACOCK & SON Ltd. Carpets, Linoleums Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts Established 1850 THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508, 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Armstrongs HATS OF DISTINCTION Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear 12 Allerton Road, Liverpool Phone Waverlree 139

SLOAN LTD. of BOLD STREET AGENTS for RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models 42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

COOPERS "The Modern Food Store" CHURCH STREET for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR *Electrical Engineers and Contractors* Back St. Annes Road, West St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

ADAM HUNTER 61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KENDALS *Where quality comes first* KENDAL MILNE & CO. Manchester 3

BECKLEY'S *Footwear Specialists* LOCAL AGENTS FOR "Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin" etc 100 Stockport Road and 34 Chapel Street Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

DICKSON & ROBINSON *Limited* SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you* —FREE CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD. CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES "LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND" FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY 61 DEANSGATE

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD) Exclusive Fashions RESTAURANT St. Anne's Place, Manchester

Carpets Furniture "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" *Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing* Divan Chairs from £4.17.0 Settees from £8.19.0 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £92.10.0 80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms J. & J. SHAW LTD. 70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined BOOTEES Prices from 21/- to 79/6 *Illustrated list FREE* FINLEY & BABER 28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

JOHN G. MILLER LTD. L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick COAL and COKE all grades (Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station) PHONE ARDWICK 2961

RAEPER & PLOWMAN (Late Herbert Harrison Limited) *Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors* The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction 71, Mosley Street, Manchester

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The best of HOME & EMPIRE PRODUCE Get it at MARSDENS GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

Buy Your Fruit and Vegetables *from* R. Walters 618 MANSFIELD ROAD 507 MANSFIELD ROAD Also Wollaton Park Gates

Whettons, Ltd. SHOES Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts 18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45480

SAVOY CAFE SOUTH PARADE

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring *Ladies and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices* TEL. 3931 S & S SENIOR 28 YORKSHIRE STREET

For Ladies' Wear BUDGE and AUBREY 89 and 91 Drake Street, Rochdale Tel. 2296

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NAME

STREET and NUMBER

CITY and STATE

MC-3

Coupon

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE (Continued.)

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The Ladies' Outfitter
ALL the Latest Fashions for SPRING WEAR
12 Drake Street
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MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
Modern Plumbers and Heating Engineers
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Firerange repairs and property repairs
PROMPTLY EXECUTED PHONE 3480

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FLOWERS
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16, SPOTLAND ROAD 'Phone 3487
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Floral Tributes from 5/-

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ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntress Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Moderately Priced

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PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
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Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Stores
We Stock Items Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

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J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie
Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality
Chocolates, Bon-Bons, and Confections Par Excellence
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Cater for every taste and purse

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

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FLEMING
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Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

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Scotland

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6 East Trinity Road
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COUPAR LIMITED
The Furriers
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8 Gilmour St., Paisley

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HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

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THE NORMAN SERVICE
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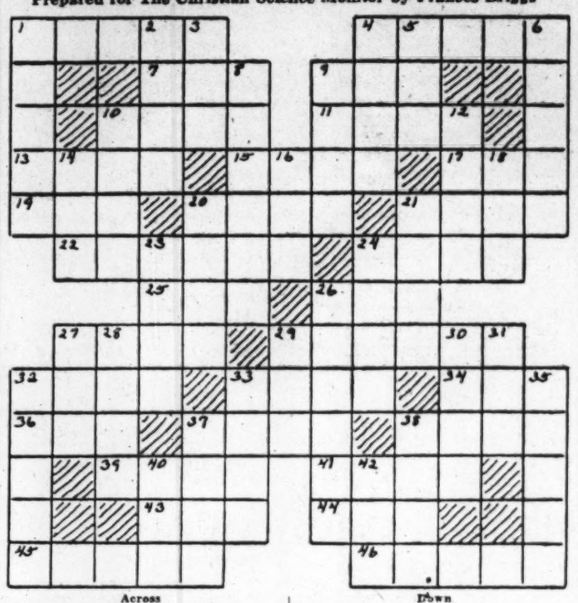
ALTERATIONS—REPAIRS
Cleaning of every kind

Daily Features Page

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was the crusaders' symbol?
4—What do you call a point of concentration?
7—What is a noun ending?
9—What is a domestic bovine animal?
10—Who is principal male personage in a drama?
11—What is a temporary cessation of storm or confusion?
13—What do you call a native of Aberfoyle?
15—What animal hibernates in winter?
17—Past.
19—Dance step.
20—What is any of numerous parrots?
21—What is color of the African goose?
22—Remission or payment back is what?
24—What do you call a single thing composed of two corresponding pieces?
25—What is a river of Germany?
26—Obese.
27—What is any of various clasps or fastenings for a door, box lid, etc.?
29—What musical instrument has from 30 to 40 strings?
32—Tip.
33—What is one of compartments of a window?
34—Uncooked.
36—What is a snake of Egypt?
37—What is one of side scenes in a theater?
38—What is the inner table in backgammon?
39—To begin a water voyage.
41—What is a constellation near the southern pole?
43—What suffix is equivalen to "ize"?
44—What is a sulky piece of timber?
45—What river flows through Switzerland, Germany, and Holland?
46—What was the chief Anglo-Saxon coin?

Down

1—Stiff and brittle.
2—Let it stand.
3—What is a varying weight of India?
4—How many acts in opera "La Boheme"?
5—What nocturnal bird has large head and hooked bill?
6—What is a variety of spinach having wrinkled leaves?
8—What are automatons?
9—What is used in making pottery?
10—A hosier deals in what?
12—What is another name for hook money?
14—Vehicle.
16—Before.
18—What fish has a pikelike body?
20—What magic thing did Aladdin own?
21—Where was Goliath's home?
23—What is superlative of "good"?
24—Crown of the head is what?
26—Who was a Scottish hero?
27—Possessive pronoun.
28—What mountains did Hannibal cross?
29—What is an old Doric name for Zeus?
30—Who was Greek god of love?
31—What is a male sheep?
32—A tall candle.
33—What is a surface on cloth resembling fur or down?
35—How would you describe Three Kings of Cologne?
38—Colossal.
40—What is a river of France?
42—What is a small, sharp, quick, explosive sound?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

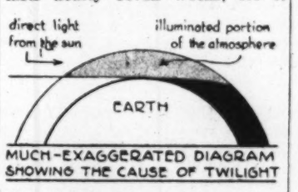
What Causes Twilight?

In a manner of speaking, the temperate zones have "twilight" twice each 24 hours. Indeed, the word twilight comes from two Anglo Saxon words, "twi," meaning "two," and "lēoht," meaning "light." It may be defined as the light from the sky between black night and sunrise, and between sunset and black night. The morning period of twilight commonly is called "dawn."

Twilight has been aptly characterized as an example of indirect lighting provided by nature. The direct rays of the sun no longer strike the earth, but a lesser degree of illumination persists, due to the bending or refraction, and the reflection of the sun's rays by particles of dust and moisture in that portion of the atmosphere which still is bathed in sunlight.

The period before sunrise and after sunset, during which there is sufficient light for outdoor activities, is known as "civil twilight." What is known as "astronomical twilight" is longer, extending to complete darkness, the morning twilight beginning when the sun reaches a point 18 degrees below the horizon, and the evening twilight ending when the sun drops an equal distance below the horizon. While the actual amount of illumination present during twilight varies considerably with the amount of clouds and dust in the air, civil twilight usually extends until the sun is about 6 degrees below the horizon.

The duration of twilight also varies with the season and the latitude of the observer. It is shortest at the equator, where twilight lasts only slightly more than an hour, and grows in length as you approach the poles. At the north pole astronomical twilight lasts nearly seven weeks, for it



MUCH-EXAGGERATED DIAGRAM SHOWING THE CAUSE OF TWILIGHT

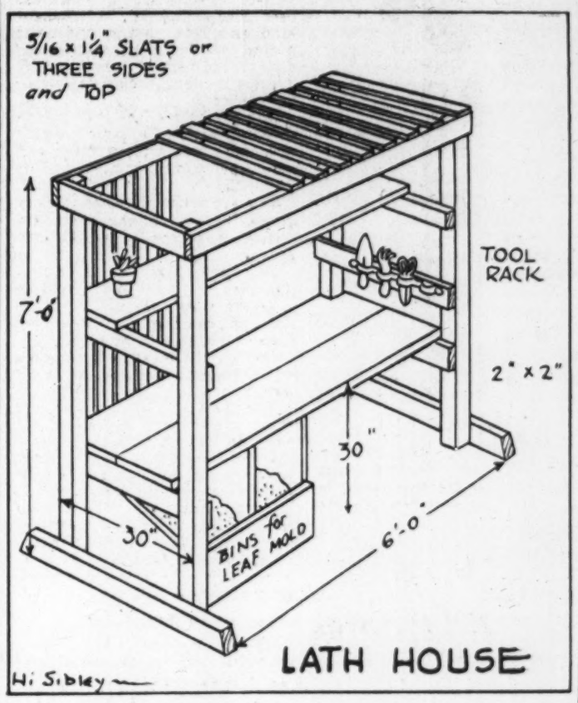
takes that long for the sun to drop 18 degrees below the horizon after it sets.

North of the 10th parallel in June and July, the sun doesn't dip as much as 18 degrees below the horizon at any time during the 24 hours. As a result, the twilight there extends unbroken from sunset to sunrise, and the earth during that period never is in complete darkness.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

CHARACTER is built out of circumstances—from exactly the same materials one man builds palaces, while another builds hovels.—G. H. LEWIS.

Make It Yourself



So You Know Famous Women?

By Patty de Roulf

1. Who was known as "the Swedish Nightingale"?
2. Who was Jane Addams?
3. Name the founder of the Red Cross.
4. Was Anna Pavlova a Russian, Hungarian, or Italian?
5. Name the three celebrated English women writers who lived between 1775 and 1861.
6. Name the two daughters of Henry VIII who ascended the English throne.
7. Who wrote "Little Women"?
8. Who was the famous Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, and wife of the German Emperor Francis I?
9. What celebrated physicist and chemist made many important discoveries about radium?
10. To what famous queen is the expression, "Let them eat cake!" sometimes credited?

Answers

1. Jenny Lind. 2. American civic worker, 1860-1935. 3. Clara H. Barton. 4. Russian. 5. Charlotte Bronte, Jane Austen, and Elizabeth Browning. 6. Mary I and Elizabeth. 7. Louisa May Alcott. 8. Maria Theresa. 9. Marie Sklodowska Curie. 10. Marie Antoinette.

In Lighter Vein

So, That's Why?

Teacher: "Why does the cream rise to the top of the milk?"

Johnny: "So the people can get it."—Home & Food Magazine.

A Preference

Joker: Waiter, bring me a slab of political pie.

Waiter: Yes, sir. Do you prefer the applesauce or the plum filling?—Pathfinder.

Motive

"You say you came to the city to look for work. I put it to you there was another, a stronger motive, that brought you all that distance." "Well," hesitated the defendant, "there was." "Ah!" cried the young barrister, triumphantly. "And what was that?" "A locomotive!"—Montreal Star.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kitten of Tobruk

(The London Daily Telegraph)

British efforts to free Tobruk harbor of mines were delayed for a few minutes while a kitten was rescued from the Italian cruiser San Giorgio. The kitten had experienced for 48 hours the fierce fire which exploded the vessel's munitions.

Two seamen who boarded the cruiser from a rowing boat found the cat crying. They summoned a minesweeper, which took the cat and gave it milk, the skipper issuing orders as to how it could be nursed back to health.

Tobruk barracks, naval headquarters radio station and fortifications all bore witness to the concentrated fury of the British attack. It was as if thousands of tons of concrete had been crumbled by a mighty earthquake.

Comanche Code

Thirty Comanche Indians have been chosen by the army for Signal Corps duty, to use their little-known language for code purposes.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"What business are you in?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the High Seas*

By LE PELLEY

MR. ORCHID—DO YOU REALLY KNOW WHERE LOST ISLAND IS ?
INDEED I DO—MOST ASSUREDLY !
WHAT KIND OF ISLAND IS IT ?
AH, A VERITABLE PARADISE—ABUNDANT IN FLORA AND FAUNA
MR ORCHID KNOWS HIS WAY ALL RIGHT .. BUT THERE'S ONE THING THAT WORRIES ME ..
WHAT'S THAT ?
I THINK A COUPLE OF GIRLS LIVE THERE .. NAMED FLORA AND FAUNA—WHAT I NEED IS A REST FROM GIRLS !
WHAT YOU NEED IS A DICTIONARY

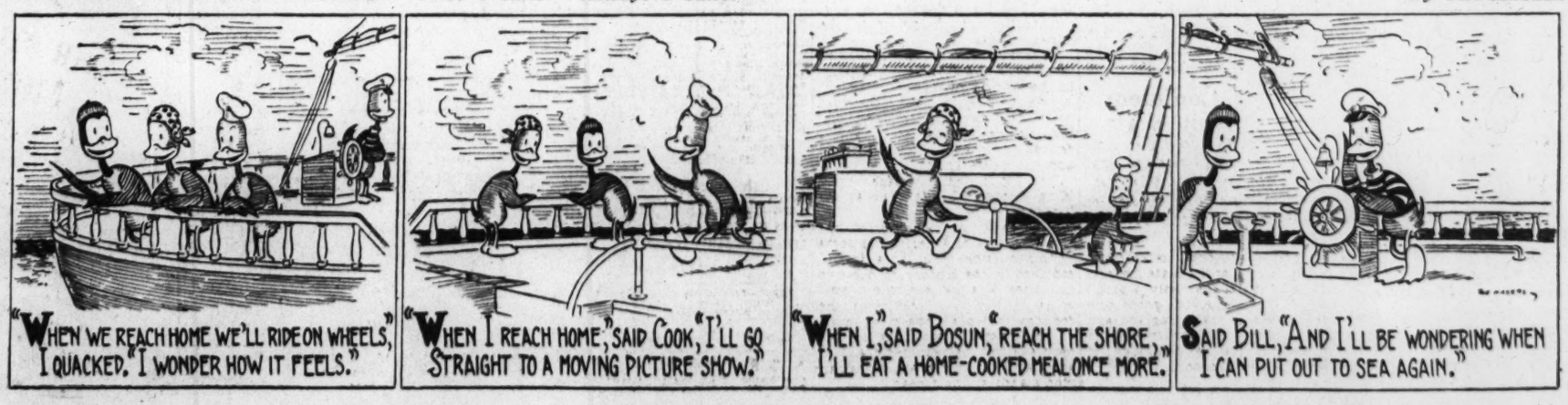
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Unanimous*

By RODGERS

At the regular meeting of the Gloom Chasers today, T.W. and I told them about the woman who was looking at the house where I used to live-
Then I made a motion that we keep our eye on the place. "Then," I said, "if people come to look at it several of us can be there to greet them."
"After all, it's just as important for them to know there are a lot of dogs in the neighborhood as it is for us to have someone who likes dogs move in!"
They agreed with me and the motion was carried unanimously!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Once a Sailor—Always a Sailor*

By THE HAGERS


"WHEN WE REACH HOME WE'LL RIDE ON WHEELS," I QUACKED. "I WONDER HOW IT FEELS."
"WHEN I REACH HOME," SAID COOK, "I'LL GO STRAIGHT TO A MOVING PICTURE SHOW."
"WHEN I," SAID BOSUN, "REACH THE SHORE, I'LL EAT A HOME-COOKED MEAL ONCE MORE."
SAID BILL, "AND I'LL BE WONDERING WHEN I CAN PUT OUT TO SEA AGAIN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Nothing or Everything?

"Germany demanded nothing of England and France." Once again—in his German Memorial Day speech Reichsführer Hitler has stressed this point. It apparently mystifies him that these two countries should have declared war on the Third Reich. He speaks as if he cannot understand such a situation. It is possible he cannot. That may be why he refers to it so often in an attempt to justify the Nazi position.

Herr Hitler speaks of Poland. It was not Poland that was so important to Britain, but a stable international society in which all nations, larger and smaller than Poland, could live in security. Poland was the final line drawn by the British after the trial of Nazi good faith in Czechoslovakia had brought disillusionment.

As a matter of strategy, the drawing of the line in Poland was not attractive. It was drawn there because public opinion in Britain would not wait until after another retreat to make a stand against aggression. So far from "thrusting Poland forward," as Herr Hitler charges British leaders with doing, the British showed that they would have welcomed a peaceful settlement of the German claims against Poland if this could have been achieved by anything approaching real negotiation.

Statements that "Germany demanded nothing of England" must be meant for German ears alone. They do not help Nazi propaganda among free peoples. In fact, the statement that "Germany demanded nothing of England" is one answer to fence-sitters in the United States or elsewhere who suspect Britain of fighting "another imperialist war." Had Britain been content with the sort of Europe Naziism was aiming at, it need not have feared Nazi demands, according to Herr Hitler himself.

Then why is Britain fighting? For the same reason, evidently, that the United States is aiding Britain's fight. The position of neither of these countries is taken wholly in a spirit of self-sacrificing altruism. But both have developed a view of their own self-interest that inevitably includes the self-interest of other nations as well. Both are opposing Naziism because they are not sure they could exist as free nations of free peoples in the kind of world Naziism would create. When Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt speak of fighting for the rights of small nations they are talking of a cold fact, not of a warm wish. The kind of world America and Britain need is the kind of world in which small as well as large nations would be safe. Not primarily for the sake of small nations, but for their own sakes, that is the kind of world these two big nations must have.

If it were true that Germany demanded nothing of England and France, then it would be true that it demanded even less of the United States. But this can be true only in an utterly materialistic and imperialistic sense. The Nazis demanded that Britain and France relinquish their influence in Europe, that they permit the Nazi leaders to handle all weaker Continental groups in a manner to be judged only by the "elite" in Berlin, that Britain and France surrender their own concepts of self-interest and general interest to the Nazi concept of self-interest and general interest. In a word, that they should permit the Nazis to substitute for an admittedly faulty order of "haves and have nots" a still less desirable order in which there would be still fewer "haves," and all of them in one "master race."

By having "demanded nothing" possibly Hitler means nothing that should matter to "a thin stratum of political and financial leadership" which he says wanted war. By a free world's measurement he would say "nearly everything that matters."

He Gave Thousands a Hobby

Long the close companion of explorers, natural scientists, and everyday photography enthusiasts, the Leica miniature camera is focusing today the world's good wishes on its inventor, Dr. Ernst Leitz, who recently observed an anniversary at his home in Wetzlar, Germany.

When Leitz's revolutionary little camera first appeared in 1924, it was difficult to sell. Slow to recognize its usefulness, the world is now glad to honor this pioneer. His constructive idea has contributed enjoyment that knows no national boundaries. The news reminds us of the good that has come out of Germany in the past and which undoubtedly is still there and capable of benefiting the world, if allowed expression.

"Sounds of the Rude World"

It is difficult to understand how Boston policemen will ever untangle traffic jams hereafter without the aid of the hornblowers—but Boston will have to do the best it can. Its City Council has just enacted an ordinance, effective immediately, specifically forbidding sounding the horn on a motionless motor vehicle. And *now* how will Annabelle's young man ever let her know he's waiting with the jalopy?

Playing a radio so loud as to disturb the "quiet, comfort, or repose" of neighbors within fifty feet likewise is forbidden. What are city apartment dwellers to do after 10 p. m. without the usual jazz band accompaniment? Will they, like the dweller in the shadow of the elevated who went to the country for a vacation, be unable to sleep in the unwonted stillness?

It may seem strange to some that a city must legislate against "unreasonably loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noises," including dogs that bark excessively. But probably it is a matter of education. As the Duchess said to Alice, "Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves."

Subs Here, Subs There

Americans should not allow themselves to be either excited or angered by the story that Nazi submarines are being sent to waylay shipping off the American coast.

In the first place the story in its more sensational form—conjuring up the picture of a U-boat lurking just outside New York Harbor—is not true.

Secondly, while German psychology is notoriously poor, it seems unlikely that it could be so incredibly poor. Unless the Nazis figure that the United States would be less useful to Britain if it declared war itself they will hardly bring the war to the very shores of America.

Finally, Americans need today to place double clamps on their emotions. They are determined to do their part in the defense of democracy. If that part ultimately calls for actual hostilities, the step should be taken calmly and because it is the most effective way to serve the cause of freedom and national defense, not in excitement or anger.

A submarine operating on one side of the Atlantic would be doing the same work as on the other. Its effect on American interests and ideals might be no greater. That effect, not fear or resentment, should determine American action.

Food to France

Many an American heart will feel warmer at the thought that food supplies are going to be permitted to go through to Unoccupied France. Arrangements to this end, using French ships and French funds to move United States grain, have apparently been worked out between Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, and the American State Department, with British consent.

Whether it is possible to extend aid to any of the peoples victimized by German conquest without weakening the effect of the blockade which is part of their hope of freedom may thus be tried out on a limited scale. The experiment can be made with somewhat better prospect of success in an unoccupied area which has its own government—even though Vichy may be largely German-dominated—than in an occupied area, such as Belgium, which is more directly under Nazi administration.

Pledges are given, of course, that shipment and distribution of the wheat will be so supervised by the American Red Cross and the French Government as to assure that it will all be consumed within the unoccupied zone and not leak into Germany. Even so, it is to be remembered that the need exists because Nazi militarism has seized or destroyed the foodstuffs which would normally feed this area and that even the best-intended plans run the risk of feeding the Nazi war machine by feeding civilian producers of its munitions.

The democracies are assuming this risk in the hope of helping to keep alive the flame of freedom. Should the plans be allowed to work out otherwise, the result will be as chilling to American sentiment as the thought of humanitarianism now is pleasing.

The "business as usual" sign must be taken down, advises President Roosevelt. Strangely enough, there were those among the business group who hoped that it might be better than the "usual" of the last ten years.

The Bookshelf

Exploring Inner Sanctuaries

Seldom, and perhaps never in modern times, has there been revealed, more intimately than in the letters written by Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, and by Sir Frederick Pollock, to each other, that understanding friendship which, expanded, would make all mankind of one great and universal brotherhood. The HOLMES-POLLOCK LETTERS (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2 vol. $7.50), have been collected and edited by Mark De Wolfe Howe, Professor of Law in the University of Buffalo School of Law. An introduction is by John Gorham Palfrey.

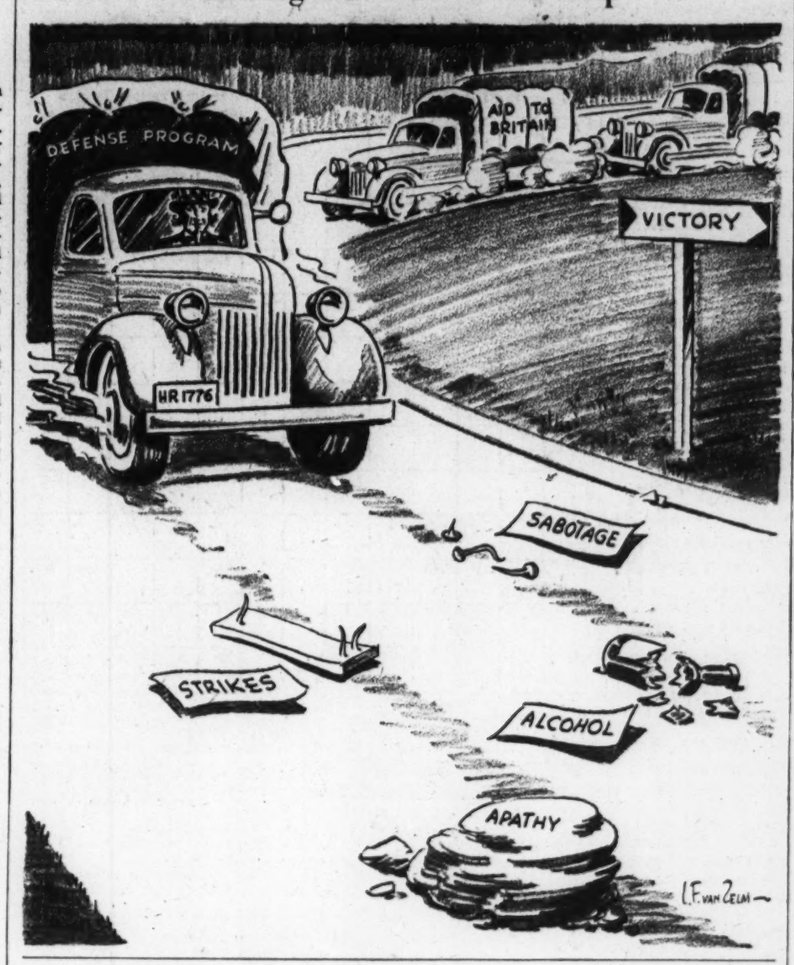
The interesting sequence had its origin in the year 1874. Since that date, sometimes frequently, and sometimes with long, unexplained lapses, the flow of letters continued until the year 1934. The period embraced is one of tremendous development and marked changes, not only in the growth of American industry, in the progress of civilization, and in readjustments following the first World War, but in the enactment and interpretation of laws, sometimes experimental, designed to adapt new formulae to both new and old problems.

It is interesting, both to the layman and to the lawyer, to follow, in these intimate letters, the budding, enlarging, and finally the ripening processes of thought and analysis by means of which they, both finally to become interpreters of the law, met and mastered the responsibilities awaiting them. American readers, I imagine, will read and sometimes chuckle over Justice Holmes' letters with a keener appreciation than over those of Sir Frederick Pollock. Holmes was, in addition to his legalistic and interpretative accomplishments, a homely philosopher of the American, if not strictly of the Yankee type. This innate drollery creeps into his letters at times, and it might persuade one almost to imagine that the profound scholar would a little rather have some fun than confine himself forever to the discussion and elucidation of confusing perplexities.

Those who may be inclined to pass over those portions of the letters which deal with mooted problems of jurisprudence and interpretation will not fail to enjoy, with the writers of the letters, the close and continuing friendship which grew up between them. Such confidences are possible only where there is complete and genuine understanding. Perhaps there is not enough of this today among men and women who undertake, or to whom it has been delegated, to do the work of the world. If we could, without dissimulation or mental reservation, accord to all those upon whom such great responsibility rests the merit of unselfishness and true charity, we might agree that there remains nothing so essential or so sincerely to be desired and sought, as a greater understanding.

Two biographers, had they deliberately set about it to record the chief events of their distinguished careers, could not have more clearly and impressively expounded and exemplified the precepts of understanding through friendship than these two masters have done, not by design, but not entirely, let us agree, by inadvertence. F. L. P.

Clearing the Road Would Help



Chaff in the Rice, Shoes of Fiber in Japan

The following letter was written by a young woman who went to Kobe, Japan, last September, to teach English and history. She has now been evacuated to Sydney, Australia. Her first censor-free letter was mailed from Hong Kong to her parents in Ashtabula, Ohio.

HONG KONG HARBOR
Feb. 25th, 1941

My beautiful but brief holiday in the land of the Rising Sun is over. My future lies ahead, and your guess is as good as mine as to what is in store for me. I only know that I am out of immediate danger and on an American boat bound for further adventures. . . .

I have been writing you rather sketchy letters lately both because of the pressure of work and the fear that the censors would not allow some things through the Japanese mails. Japan was a beautiful country and there were many beautiful moments in it. But it was hard to overlook the food shortage, the bread lines, the regimentation, the staple fiber clothes, the police escorts, the propaganda from the Axis, the insolence of the taxi drivers, and the khaki uniforms of the children. . . .

There was practically no coal. The Japanese were not allowed to have any at all, and they huddled around charcoal braziers whose fumes were nauseating and whose warmth went only to the immediate fingertips. . . . I often passed children whose faces were blue with cold and who stood in their bare feet on frozen ground.

All clothes were made of staple fiber and did not stand washing. After a day or two the toes were through the shoes, and the elbows were out of the sleeves. There was no wool at all and the poor people never wore gloves. Their hands were always red and chapped. Their food was no longer nutritious. The rice was mixed with chaff, there were no potatoes because they were needed for making alcohol, there was practically no bread, coffee was made of beans. I didn't have an egg for breakfast for over two months, sugar was almost unheard of—and then you expect this poor country to declare war on wealthy America!

Japan doesn't want war. But she is . . . powerless to help herself. None of the foreigners believed that there would be war, but it was too uncomfortable to remain. . . .

This is an excellent boat. It is expensive, but it is worth it. The food is wonderful. I had forgotten that there were such things as olives, Grape-Nuts, cube sugar, rolls with seeds on the top, cheese, and cream puffs.

We arrived in Hong Kong this morning shortly after breakfast. It is raining and there is a heavy fog over the hills but it is still a beautiful harbor. It is good to see the British flag again and to know that I am on British soil once more. The cargo is being taken off now, and afterwards we go to the pier and are allowed to land. . . . Married women are not allowed ashore and single women only to wait for the next boat.

We don't know what we are going to do here for a week because we have so little money. Between the four of us we have $137—all mine, as I alone was able to get money out of Japan. The others have drafts or something on banks in Australia. So we are going to demand some recompense from the Government. But don't worry, I'll manage somehow. If only war will hold off until we get to Sydney! . . .

Never, never worry! The British Government will look after me, and always remember that I am not alone; there are thousands like me. . . .

Down the Middle of the Road

The President Dines With the Press

By Erwin D. Canham

It was just right for President Roosevelt to choose the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association as the setting from which to deliver his historic appeal for "total aid" for Britain. Relations of President and press in the United States symbolize the maturity and breadth of America's social as well as political democracy. A new telling of the story of press freedom here, and the contrast with conditions in dictatorships, has just been completed yesterday in that week's articles of The Christian Science Monitor's series: "America: Slave or Free?"

Perhaps it will help citizens, both here and abroad, to take them behind the scenes in Washington into some of the press organizations. Part of this, the press conference system which centers in the White House, has been described fully many times. It constitutes a genuine "Fourth Estate" of government. President Roosevelt's words in his Saturday night speech tell part of the story: "You, more than you realized, have been giving me a great deal of information about what the people of this country are thinking."

Yet the press access system represents much more than that. It provides a form of interpellation or criticism right to the Executive's face. Conversely the astute Executive can use the press as a sounding board. In sum, the press link makes a vital channel between government and the people. Its independent continuance is urgent to democracy.

* * *

The vigor of the press in Washington partly causes and is partly due to the strength of newspapermen's organizations there, which are more numerous and powerful than anywhere else in the world, It is about these that the public knows little. Here is their roster:

The White House Correspondents' Association, to which the President spoke, is the largest and most loosely constituted group. It exists principally to handle the accrediting of correspondents who attend White House press conferences. There are several hundred members, who pay $1 a year dues and carry cards signed by the President's press secretary asking for courtesies on behalf of the White House. To attend the President's or his secretary's conferences regularly, you have to have membership. To obtain it, you have only to prove affiliation with a newspaper or similar news-gathering organization as your chief livelihood. Foreign correspondents are freely admitted. Germans, Italians, Japanese are now and have long been members. They were undoubtedly at the dinner on Saturday night. Several of them are old-timers in Washington, and are well liked by their colleagues.

Only once a year does the White House Correspondents' Association meet formally, and that is at its annual dinner. Officers are generally elected from a group of ten or twelve men who work full-time in the White House press room and nearly always accompany the President on his trips.

The annual dinner has been attended by the President for many years and until this year was wholly given over to entertainment with only the briefest of speeches. An annual comic news reel of Presidential or national affairs has been shown for many years. There is an entertainment program presented in alternate years by the big radio networks. These shows have been splendid, usually with performers whom the President has asked to see. They cost the networks a good bit of money which, for obvious reasons, they are glad to spend. The occasions are relaxed and informal. Dinner jackets instead of tail coats are worn. Leading officials are guests, and the President has always seemed to enjoy himself. The lampooning has been very minor, and the entertainment the big thing. The "elder statesmen" of the press corps have not controlled this organization, and President Roosevelt has seemed to find very congenial the younger reporters who—assigned to cover him personally and often very devoted to him—have run its affairs.

* * *

The Gridiron Club, most renowned of Washington press groups, is as "exclusive" as the W. H. C. A. is open. Its roster of active members is limited to fifty resident correspondents, which makes, however, a strong and representative group. It gives two annual dinners at which a satirical political show is interspersed between the courses from 7:15 to nearly midnight. The satire is sharp, there is a speech by an opposition leader, and the President is given the last word in an unreported speech. Mr. Roosevelt has attended these dinners twice a year with only one exception, and has stood up well under biting satire. He hasn't seemed to like the club's tail-coated formality, nor its audience of wealth and power, but the Gridiron Club has certainly been a vigorous and healthy expression of one aspect of democracy.

The President attends the annual dinner of the National Press Club, a function also given over to entertainment. This group, as its name implies, is social. It is heavily loaded with associate members, who are lawyers and lobbyists and what not, but it is controlled by active newspapermen.

Mr. Roosevelt also recently attended a luncheon of the Women's National Press Club, a very active group which has hitherto had the President's wife as its chief guest. Without any direct contact with the President are the Standing Committee of Correspondents, which handles the accrediting of reporters in the Congressional press galleries, and Overseas Writers, a big group of American former foreign correspondents.

All this corporate organization strengthens and fortifies the Washington press corps. It helps maintain the freedoms of the whole nation, and President Roosevelt did well at this particular hour—when an American correspondent of good standing has just been arrested in Berlin—to recognize the entity of the working press.

The Wide Horizon

Far Eastern Bottleneck

By Livingston Hartley

The course of this war has taught the American people the strategic importance of the British Isles to their national security. This lesson has been widely learned now, as the size of the majority in favor of aiding Britain shows. But today, as Japan pushes her bases and bombers south, there is still little realization of the strategic importance to American's of another island position, the great sea fortress of Singapore.

This base commands the passage between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and serves as the central bastion of a vast area under the British, American, and Dutch flags. British Malaya, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indies can be defended relatively easily against Japan if Singapore is strongly held. All of them would become untenable, and Australia would be gravely menaced, if Singapore were captured by Japan.

Singapore and Hawaii, moreover, can together protect most of the Pacific Ocean. Japan cannot send her main fleet eastward, thereby leaving her communications to southern China and Indo-China only weakly guarded, if any powerful British force is based at Singapore. Conversely, Japan would run the gravest risks in sending her main fleet south against Singapore while the American Battlefleet was based upon Hawaii.

* * *

These two bases would also enable the United States and Britain to place an effective long-range blockade on Japanese commerce with India, Europe, and the American hemisphere. Such a blockade would affect more than three-quarters of Japan's normal foreign trade.

But with Singapore in Japanese hands, this Anglo-American checkmate of Tokyo would disappear. The whole burden of defense of the Pacific would then fall solely upon the United States, under conditions which would make any attempt to defend the Philippines an exceedingly perilous operation. Americans would be left in a position of trans-oceanic responsibility towards these islands which could neither be honorably relinquished nor safely discharged.

Turning to the Indian Ocean, it can readily be seen from a map that Singapore is a strategic keystone of most of the British Empire. If Japan were established there, the Indian Ocean would no longer be a British lake. It is difficult to see how Britain could then control it as well as the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, or how the United States could intervene effectively enough to prevent its control by Japan.

Such a blow, in the opinion of competent observers, would undermine Britain's prospects of holding out in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. Thus, the consequences of the fall of Singapore would travel rapidly around the world to imperil American security on both oceanic fronts.

* * *

Most Americans realize now what would happen to the United States' position if the British Isles were conquered or forced to accept a disastrous peace which would make them subservient to Hitler.

It is high time now to realize, also, that a similar situation could be created by the fall of Singapore. Both the British Isles and Singapore form strategic bottlenecks, the uncorking of which would permit the forces of aggression to spread over the oceans of the world. The fall of either would seem destined to set in motion a chain of events which might end in the naval and strategic isolation of the United States.

Where so much is at stake, Americans must be prepared to take action and face risks. One obvious line of action they can take is to make it absolutely clear to Japan that they will not permit her to occupy Singapore. Such a course is obviously risky. But it is less risky than a more hesitant policy which would encourage her to attack this base and leave the United States only the two alternatives of war or two-ocean disaster.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Works of Mind Convincing

I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, and the Talmud, and the Koran, than that this universal frame is without a mind. And therefore God never wrought miracle to confute atheism, because His ordinary works convince it. It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.—FRANCIS BACON (1561-1626) in "Essays and Counsels."

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